ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,466—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1898.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	19th Nov.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6787	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6787	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6787	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	O. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,993	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasovich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecorel	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnsching	4,701	12th Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 29th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 990	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	3rd Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 12, 1898.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S.S. NEWGUINEA for Singapore and Australia due to leave about 30th December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th November, 1898. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SYDNEY	4,822	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898
OCEANIEN	4,319	Schmitz	29th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,999	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,999	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,822	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	15th Dec.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th November, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd November, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 28th November, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Buereh, in the foregoing or any orders (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 3rd December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 25th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 24th November.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 25th November.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon *vis* Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th November, 1898. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarello	5,800	8th Dec., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 125.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

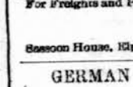
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 5th December, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 10, 1898.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Zemlin	23rd Nov.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 4th Nov., 1898.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL!
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BRANDIES.

WE would draw Special attention to our own Brands of these, which are the finest in the Market and are priced according to age. Holding as we do large Stocks at Cognac, the Spirits are allowed to mature thoroughly before bottling, thereby enabling us to keep up that character and quality for which they have been so long celebrated throughout India.

			Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Mature for Medicinal use, 15 years old	per	doz.	80 0	89 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per	bot.	7 0	7 14
Do. do. do.	per	pint.	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per	doz.	50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured spirit	,,		42 8	47 8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	,,		37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	,,		24 0	27 0
* HENNESSEY'S One Star	,,		Current Rates.	
** Do. Two Stars	,,			
*** Do. Three Stars	,,			
MOUNIE'S VINE LEAF	,,			
EXSHAW'S No. 1	,,			
Do. No. 2	,,			

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST
"INDIAN TOBACCO"
WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

Each box contains 10 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.

Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

SEASON 1898-99.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.
BEST QUALITY CARTRIDGES.

		Loaded. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Eley's Brown, 10	per 100	12 0	13 8
,, ,, 12, 14, 16, 20	,, 1,000	110 0	125 0
	,, 100	9 0	10 0
,, Blue, 12	,, 1,000	85 0	95 0
	,, 100	11 0	12 4
,, Green, 10	,, 1,000	100 0	112 0
	,, 100	13 8	15 0
,, ,, 12, 20	,, 1,000	120 0	146 0
	,, 100	11 0	12 4
,, ,, 8	,, 1,000	100 0	112 0
	,, 100	20 0	22 4
,, Salmon, 12	,, 1,000	185 0	208 0
	,, 100	10 8	11 12
,, (Pegamoid Waterproof	,, 1,000	97 8	109 0
	,, 100	11 0	12 4
	,, 1,000	100 0	112 0

No extra charge for SCHULTZE'S POWDER.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SICK ROOM REQUISITES AND MEDICAL COMFORTS.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY, hold the most complete and PERFECT STOCK in INDIA.

AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS and PILLOWS, BELTS, TRUSSES, BANDAGES ACCOUCHMENT, OUTFITS, complete WATERPROOF SHEETS, ICE BAGS, and CAPS, INHALERS, HOT WATER BOTTLES, RESPIRATORS, ENEMAS, DOUCHES, SYRINGES, SICK FEEDERS, SURGICAL HOSIERY, OIL SILK AND GAUZE GUTTA PERCHA TISSUE, SPLINTS of every kind, CRUTCHES, ARM SLINGS, and MANY HUNDREDS of other articles ready for immediate delivery.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S COCA WINE

THERE IS TO-DAY no choicer preparation of the COCA LEAF than THIS WINE, which whils exhibiting to the fullest extent the STRENGTHENING, STIMULATING and RESTORATIVE powers of THE DRUG, retains unimpaired the AROMA and FLAVOUR of the WINE, and is thus, a perfectly palatable medicinal tonic fit for use AT THE TABLE or AS A LIQUEUR.

INVARIABLY OF FULL STRENGTH and standard quality KEMP'S COCA WINE may be relied upon as superior to imported brands.

STIMULATES,
STRENGTHENS,
RESTORES.
Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

THE UNIQUE
NERVE AND BRAIN RESTORER.

STANDS UNRIVALLED as a recuperative remedy in all CASES OF IMPAIRED nerve and BRAIN POWER HOWEVER CAUSED. FOR BUSINESS MEN feeling the effect of overwork, worry and brainfag it acts promptly, and the first few doses will

RENEW THE APPETITE.
ELEVATE THE SPIRITS
AND REPLENISH THE NERVES.
RECOMMENDED ALSO for Convalescents.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S'

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

APPLY EARLY!!!

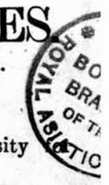
A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S
Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club
WHISKEY
By all Wine Merchants.

ENGLISH-MADE KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.



GUARANTEED superior to any Watches at the price.
GUARANTEED Perfect Timekeepers.
GUARANTEED to last a life-time.
GUARANTEED to go for 3 years without the necessity of cleaning and reoiling.
GUARANTEED full plate movements.
GUARANTEED English lever movements.
GUARANTEED full compensation balances.
GUARANTEED English Watches at hitherto impossible prices.
GUARANTEED The most reliable and therefore cheapest Watches made.
GUARANTEED for durability and workmanship.
GUARANTEED for accuracy of performance.
GUARANTEED without a rival.
GUARANTEED Sterling Silver cases.

PRICE.—Crystal Face Case Rs. 95. Hunting Case Rs. 105. Half Hunting Rs. 110. In neat Morocco Case with Spare Glass and mainspring and guaranteed for 3 years.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

LIFE BUOY ROYAL DISINFECTANT SOAP.

ITS daily use in every Household will be found a useful preventive of serious Sickness and to conduce in every way to Health, Long Life, and Happiness. Guaranteed Perfectly Pure.

Price Annas 12 a Box of 3 Bars.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14 0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	,,	15 0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12 8

MANILA CIGARS

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

			Cash, Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—			
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings		per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do. 50	do.	9 0
Isabels	do. 50	do.	7 8
Exquisitas	do. 50	do.	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do. 50	do.	5 0
Little Devils	do. 50	do.	3 0
Club Londres	do. 100	do.	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do. 100		6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100		6 8
Habano 2A	do. 100		4 8
Cartado 1A	do. 100		6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

HIGH-CLASS TYPEWRITERS, UNIVERSAL KEY-BOARDS.

NORTH'S TYPEWRITER. Price Rs. 450.

FIXED with all the newest and most improved devices for easy and correct manipulation, including automatic ribbon movement, line spacer, and bell signal, with a system of marginal stops, which are easily adjustable.

The machine is light and portable, measuring only 12 inches by 11 inches, and is adaptable for Brief Paper as well as post cards: it writes a line with 100 letters and spaces, thus combining in one machine the work and utility of two.

North's Typewriter contains 78 types, including the letters of the alphabet, punctuation, figures, marks of reference and commercial and literary signs which are brought out by the manipulation of only 39 keys.

FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER Rs. 300.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. The New Franklin will do all the work as well as rapidly, and last as long as any other Standard Writing Machine, regardless of antiquity or price.

2. The New Franklin possesses some points of superiority peculiarly its own, to wit—

The simple construction of the machine combines durability with lightness, and reduces the liability of getting out of repair.

3. General adaptability to all lines of correspondence business, social or otherwise. In short, wherever a writing machine can be used the New Franklin can be used to the greatest advantage.

THE No. 2 HAMMOND. Rs. 460.

POSSESSES

ALIGNMENT—Perfect and permanent.
IMPRESSION—Invariably uniform.
TOUCH—Soft, light, and elastic.
SPEED—206 words a minute.
DURABILITY—The fewest parts the best made.
VARIETY—Twelve languages, thirty-seven styles of type paper or cards of any width or size on one machine.
PORTABILITY—Weighs only nineteen pounds complete, with travelling case.

The No. 2 Hammond is perfect in all respects. All the characters are cast on one shuttle, and the impression is independent of the operator's touch.

THE WAVERLEY TYPEWRITER.
Price Rs. 350.

Is beautifully finished, so that it not only does the neatest and best work, but gives the greatest satisfaction to the view. The frame is of cast steel, enamelled and gold lined on the outside. The 76 different characters are printed on paper by means of as many different levers, each of which, although many of them are hidden, is nickel-plated and burnished, so preventing rust and the need of oil, which catches the dust. The writing is constantly in sight and directly a letter is made it is visible.

THE HARTFORD TYPEWRITER.
Price Rs. 350.

Selected by the London School Board, combines the special merits of all the more recent inventions in one machine. Special features. Good Work. Easy Manipulation, High Finish, Simplicity, and Durability.

TEMPERLEY LINE—S. S. "WINNIE,"

ARRIVED 17TH NOVEMBER, 1898.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO into lighters in the Stream. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from alongside the Steamer. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods discharged into hired lighters.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

All Claims must be made to the Captain before sailing.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE,

CANCELLATION OF THE FAST WEEKLY TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAULI.

THESE TRAINS will not be RUN AGAIN until further notice,

NOTICE, dated the 9th November, is CANCELLED and WITHDRAWN.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the fifteenth of November, 1898.

PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN'S LECTURES.

THE FIRST of a Course of Haskell Lectures on RELIGIONS and the PHILOSOPHY of RELIGION, by the Rev. Dr. FAIRBAIRN, Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, will be delivered in the HALL of WILSON COLLEGE, Chowpatty, on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 6 P.M.

SUBJECT:—The INTERPRETATION of NATURE and the CREATIVE IDEAS of RELIGION.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION will hold the Central Meeting at Poona on the 13th December on the Wanowrie Ranges.

The Camp will be open from SATURDAY, 10th December. On MONDAY, 12th, Pool and Sweepstake Matches may take place.

The Championship series will commence on TUESDAY, 13th proximo.

Further, as regards Time Table of matches, etc., will be notified hereafter. Officers Commanding Corps are requested to send early notice to the Honorary Secretary as to Members who will require accommodation.

CHAS. GRANT, Major,
Hon. Sec., B. P. R. Assn.

Poona, 16th November, 1898.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held on Friday, the 16th November, 1898, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up to 30th day of June 1898.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Chatoorbhoo Khimjee as a Director of the Company in place of Mr. Gordhandas Curoondas, deceased.

4th.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1898-1899, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

હાજરશી મુલજી કુંપની,

i.e. THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st November, 1898.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 30th November, 1898, both days inclusive.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including 2lbs per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.

No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cheroot and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHEAP Cut-Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Oilmanstores, Cigars, Tobacco, Patent Medicines, Outstation Orders are executed, Domestic Servants supplied by C. S. DEMELLO & Co., opposite Crawford Market.

6 FOR Rs. 2-8.—WASHING TIES "for Tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, etc. A New Stock just to hand.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

WIDOW LADY Offers Comfortable home with best Educational advantages to several Anglo-Indian Children. Terms moderate. Highest references Apply 23, Lansdown Terrace, Cheltenham, or "Lansdown," care of Printer.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this office.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W," care of this Office.

WANTED,—A SCIENCE, M. A., to teach F. A. and B. A. Classes. Salary Rs. 120. Apply with testimonials to Mr. J. S. MARTYN, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

WANTED, TWO PARSEE GRADUATES as APPRENTICES to be trained up as heads of Departments of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company's Empress Mills, at Nagpore. Apply to the SECRETARY at the Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C." care of this Office.

DON'T Economise at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOW ON!!! XMAS BAZAR all latest Novelties in Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Goods. At prices beyond competition. Liberal discount to Xmas Tree Holders, at SHROFF BROS., Hornby Row.

FOR SALE.—The property of a Gentleman, a strong and roomy LANDAU, built to order by Alvares and Co., in very good condition, a Pair of IRON GREY WALERS, GELDING, 5 and 6 years old, fast and very stylish movers. Apply to SHAIK ABDUR REZZAK BIN CURTAS, Ripon Road, Commission Stable.

COTTON GINNING MACHINES.—Specially made for Indian use, Price Moderate and saves good amount of labour. Samples to be seen in the Museum of the Japanese Consul, at Church Gate St. For particulars apply to H. NAKAGIRI, 82, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and further particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"I like your Hotel very much. I think the grounds about it very pretty. It is very central and we have been most comfortable.—A. MEREDITH."

CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES. This Powder will be found to act quickly and satisfactorily in restoring Horses to good condition if from various causes they have not out of health and off their food. Price per bottle, Rs. 2. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 3, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPANION ORGANS, improved model 1887, by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., London, and Story and Clark with knee swell, suitable for Churches or Chapels, Rs. 250 to Rs. 330.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 13 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Bookstalls on Railway Terminus.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

NOW READY.—Handbook of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, containing the New Scheme of membership with a Frontiespiece of a Child Study in Platinotype. As only a limited number of Copies have been published they can only be had on application to the MANAGER free of charge.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN 1st CARPENTER STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Motibai, widow of Madhowjee Narrotum, the mortgagee, land on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bhugwantrao Bhasker and Dumiyentibai, widow of Bhasker Narayen, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 8th day of February, 1887, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the northern side of 1st Carpenter Street, formerly in the sub-district of Mandvie and now in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the said Bhasker Narayen, Dumiyentibai, and Bhugwantrao Bhasker and their tenants, and now in the occupation of the said Bhugwantrao Bhasker and Dumiyentibai and their tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 52 and now under Street No. 82, and C Ward No. 6593, the land containing by admeasurement 152 and three-ninths square yards, be the same, little more or less, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1710 and 1711, new No. 8834, old Survey Nos. 491 and 492, new Survey No. 2229, and bounded on the east by the property of Savitribai, wife of Luxmon Withoba, on the west by the property of Nuthoo Kerojee, on the north partly by the house of Gangut Pandoorang and partly by a sweepers' passage, and on the south by the 1st Carpenter Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on the dates here undermentioned by order of the mortgagees, Dewchun Lalbhai and Naglibhai Ghellabhai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Ruttonjee Bapubhai (since deceased), and Ramjee Bapubhai and Bhuwanjee Bapubhai, Popat Purshotam, Nanjee Purshotam, and Runchord Purshotam, the last four being minors under the age of 18 years, by their natural guardian the said Ruttonjee Bapubhai, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of January, 1896, the following landed property, viz.,—

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 18th Day of November, 1898, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 368 and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the buildings and warehouses thereon erected, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under B Ward No. 4345, and Street No. 4345, Surat Street, and bounded on or towards the north, by the property of Decoorbai, widow of Bharmul Purbut, on or towards the south, by Surat Street, on or towards the east, partly by vacant ground in the possession of the Port Trustees, partly by land in the occupation of Seevlal Atmaram, and partly by land in the occupation of Mahomed Hossein, Abdool Cadur and Hajee Mahomed Gaffoor, and on or towards the west, by vacant ground in the possession of the said Trustees, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar and Jamsetjee, Solicitors for the mortgagees, or to the undersigned

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the following consisting of Gladstone bags, Solicitors Bags, portmanteaus, ladies handbags, plated ware, Italian vases and figures, ladies campanion, toys, dolls, table ornaments, &c.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, opposite the Old Secretariat, the surplus stock in trade of an European merchant, consisting of English travelling furniture, such as folding canvas chairs, folding wooden and iron bedsteads, brand new kerosine oil single and double stoves, magic lanterns with slides, photographic cameras, revolving camera stands, electric call bells, electric dynamos, fancy electric globes, telegraph and telephone boxes, garden implements, tennis and cricket bats, locks with handles, syringes, opera glasses, photo frames, albums, plated ware, tables, hanging and standing lamps, bath tubs,

The above is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Villa, Bandora Hill, seaside, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, marble topped pier tables with pier glasses, grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co., victoria, two bay horses, table ornaments, flower vases, carpets, table and hanging lamps, garden plants, &c., the property of Mrs. Jahier.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF BENTWOOD CHAIRS.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Cassim Peerbhoy of Bombay, and Mr. P L Mookerjee, of Calcutta, ex s.s. Trieste—

P 44 M, 1216—5 cases 20 dozen black bentwood chairs.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 21st instant at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as tables, chairs, cupboards, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, books and hat-stands, four-seated ottoman, &c.

1 lot table and wall lamps,
1 silver watch by John Jones,
1 lot medical books,

AT 2 P. M.

1 second fland victoria.
1 brougham,
1 dog-cart,
1 Maltese goat with kid.
1 perambulator.
1 double seated tricycles.
Few pneumatic and cushioned bicycles.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the effects of the late Captain S. J. CHAMIER, R.A., consisting of:—

1 English chest of drawers, tantalus liquor frame, 1 hair-pin set with stones, 1 plated top claret jug, Persian and Brussels carpets, one tent with poles, bead chicks, pictures, flowers vases, brass table ornaments, wall plates, military uniforms as 1 helmets, cricket bag with bat, photo frames, cigar boxes and flasks, scales with weights, door curtains, bridle and spurs, one lot of books, ladies', gent's and baby's wearing apparel, lot or boots and shoes, &c. The above is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN THE OART CALLED NIGDOWDY IN GIRGAUM.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagor, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs, Esmail Abdool Currim and Co.—

M C L
A 131
B & Co.,
Bombay.

1252-1255—14 cases of provision, by J. T. Morton, p r S. S. Peninsular.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 second hand strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong dog-cart by Windover of London, in very good order.
1 handsome strong grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 strong bay waler, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 strong roomy dhunny, in very good order.
1 cow, ducks, and other poultry, &c.
1 Maltese goat, with 3 kids, 10 days old, gives 4 seers of milk per day.
1 strong built vis-a-vis in very good order.
1 Pneumatic cycle by Victoria Cycle Mfg. Co.
1 English cow with calf.
The property of a gentleman.
1 very stylish gig, almost new, in perfect condition for horse from 14-1 to 15 hands.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Crows Nest, Tardeo Road, the very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order, one sweet-toned walnutwood cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in first-rate order, rich glass and crockeryware, China and Japanese flower-vases, Persian and Brussels' carpets, table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, etc., etc., the property of K. CLARKE, Esq.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOODS DEPOT, WARI-BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, doora cotton sweepings, doora waste paper, grain sweepings, &c.

On account and risk of Mr. J. S. Esty—

5 cases of ale M 177 booked under Jhansi to Wari-bunder, invoice 5 of 13th July, 8 cart axles iron, 1 bundle iron washers, consigned by A. H. Heptoola and Co. to Munji Nathoobhoy, Akola, under invoice No. 295 of 20th October 1898.

2 bags M 115 Murtizapur to Wari-bunder, invoice No. 59 of 9th April.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th November, 1898.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,

RHEINPROVINZ,

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from SINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the

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And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MESSRS. THACKER, PINK and Co., Calcutta

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON MOMBADEVI TANK ROAD, outside the Fort, and on Soparibag Road, at Parel.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the dates and places hereunder mentioned, by order of the mortgagee, as also the transferee of the mortagagee, Mr. Nagjibhoy Ghellabhoy, and on account and at the risk of Jaria Ambaram Bhugwan and Naron Bhugwan, the mortagagors in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of July, 1896, the following properties, viz.,—

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Day of November, 1898 at 4 p.m

All that piece of fazundari land, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the southern side of Mombadevi Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1260 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed under C Ward, Nos. 771 and 772, and Street Nos. 41, 43, 45 and 47 (1), and bounded, on the east, by house of Jadowjee Cumulsey, on the west, by the house of Bhaiseth Jamnadas, on the south, by a gully, and on the north, by the said Mombadevi Tank Road.

On THURSDAY, the 24th Day of November, 1898, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house and chawl standing thereon, situate on Currce Road, now called Soparibaug Road, at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,328 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under fold No. 45, new No. 2145, and now under Ward No. 12, Street Nos. 24 to 33, and bounded on the north and east by the said Soparibaug Road, and on the south and west by the properties of Peerbhoy Goolam Hoosein Abdul Hoosein Nuzmoodin and Haji Ebrahim Aba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT SAMUEL STREET

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs Ananda Sawa and Co. the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Parwatibai, Sallobai, and Anandibai, widows of Damajee Pootajee Koraley, Gunpat Damajee and Shunker Damajee Koraley, who are minors by their mother and guardian the said Anandibai widow, Vithal Damajee Koresley, and Khandoo Damajee Koraley, the motgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of morigage and futher charge, dated respectively the 10th day of March, 1892, and 22nd day of November, 1894 the following property, viz.,—

All that and those five pieces of Government ground, together with the messuage, tenament or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Samuel Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 383 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 487, 487, 488, 538, and 538, new Nos. 6133, 6134, 6135, 6190, and 6191, and new Survey Nos. 2545, 2545, 2546, 2545, and 2545, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 1574, (1), 1574 (2), 1573, and Street Nos. 37, 41, and 41A, 33, 35, and bounded on the east, by the property of Dhunajee Ramchunder, on the west by Samuel Street, public road aforesaid, on the north, by the property of Dayal Dharsee, and on the south, by the property of Haridas Kirpal, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the said mortgagors.

For further particular and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishah, Solicitors of the mortgagees, at their office, No. 5, Hornby Row, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT CAMATIPURA (ELEVENTH STREET).

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Aba Mahomed, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mulioo Potana, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage, and further charge dated respectively, the 10th day of January, 1890, and 7th day of November, 1890, the following properties, viz.,—

LOT NO 1.

All that piece of Government land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Camateepura eleventh Street, without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 114 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4,420 and 4,421, New No, 10987 old survey No. 1—3963, 2—3993, and New Survey No. 6554, and bounded on or towards the east by the property formerly of Nitoond Damajee and now of Narsoo Saheba, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Kuttoor Mulloo and now of Poshettee bin Poshettee, on or towards the north by the said Kamateepura Eleventh Street, and on or towards the south by a sweepers' passage, and which said premises are assessed under ward No. 1919, and street Nos. 27, 29, 31, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mulioo Potana.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement and premises standing thereon, situated at Camateepura Eleventh street without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 74 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No, 4452, and new No, 10914, old survey No. 3991 and new survey No, 6538 and bounded on or towards the east, by the house of Poshettee bin Poshettee, on or towards the west, by the Potajee Mulloo, on or towards the north, by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south, by the said Camateepura Eleventh street and which said premises are assessed under ward No, 1939 and street Nos 32 and 34, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mulloo Potana and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr Minocher Ardesher Vakil, solicitor for the Mortgagee at his office No, 3 Church Gate Street or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 19th November, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Bertora Villa, Worli Hill, the very valuable English teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order, one sweet-toned walnutwood cottage piano by Story and Clark (Berlin) in first-rate order, rich glass and crockeryware, Bohemian glass flower vases and table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, one bay Arab polo pony, 13-3 hands, 7 years, quiet in harness, believed sound, one English dog-cart in good order, and 2 sets of Brown harness, one jolly boat, &c., &c., the property of J. C. P. Maynard, Esq., A.M.I.C.E.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs, BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

Also by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs, Esmail Abdool Currim and Co.—

M C L
A 131
B & Co.,
Bombay.

1252-1255—14 cases of provision, by J. T. Morton, p r S. S. Peninsular.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 second hand strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong dog-cart by Windover of London, in very good order.
1 handsome strong grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 strong bay waler, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 strong roomy dhunny, in very good order.
1 cow, ducks, and other poultry, &c.
1 Maltese goat, with 3 kids, 10 days old, gives 4 seers of milk per day.
1 strong built vis-a-vis in very good order.
1 Pneumatic cycle by Victoria Cycle Mfg. Co.
1 English cow with calf.
The property of a gentleman.
1 very stylish gig, almost new, in perfect condition for horse from 14-1 to 15 hands.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Crows Nest, Tardeo Road, the very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order, one sweet-toned walnutwood cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in first-rate order, rich glass and crockeryware, China and Japanese flower-vases, Persian and Brussels' carpets, table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, etc., etc., the property of K. CLARKE, Esq.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOODS DEPOT, WARI-BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, doora cotton sweepings, doora waste paper, grain sweepings, &c.

On account and risk of Mr. J. S. Esty—

5 cases of ale M 177 booked under Jhansi to Wari-bunder, invoice 5 of 13th July, 8 cart axles iron, 1 bundle iron washers, consigned by A. H. Heptoola and Co. to Munji Nathoobhoy, Akola, under invoice No. 295 of 20th October 1898.

2 bags M 115 Murtizapur to Wari-bunder, invoice No. 59 of 9th April.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th November, 1898.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,

RHEINPROVINZ,

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from SINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the

"Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MESSRS. THACKER, PINK and Co., Calcutta

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUB

NOTICES.

WE have THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. HASSAMBHAI RAHIMTOOLA KHAIRAZ, a PARTNER in our Firm.

NANSEE KHAIRAZ & CO.,
Bombay.

14th November, 1898.

THE HOPE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June 1898, at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share free of income tax, is declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after 25th November, 1898, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 10th November, 1898, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
RANGILDAS BHUKUNDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,

Bombay, 10th November, 1898.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE CLASSES will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 31st October, 1898, when the new course begins.

Instruction is given in Mechanical Engineering, Cotton Spinning and Weaving and in the Complementary Science Subjects.

A special course of practical lectures on Locomotive Engineering has been arranged.

The Institute Programme giving full particulars (price 4 annas) can be obtained on application to the Principal at the Institute.

NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 10th October, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, THE 7th DAY of DECEMBER, 1898, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order, from time to time, during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS commencing from the 1st DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1899.

CONDITIONS :—Binding in terms of CONTRACT.

NOTE :—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at Tons 750 (two hundred and fifty tons.)

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his Office.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form," which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 1,000, (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

The General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, (Bombay) dated 1st November, 1898.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London Liverpool and Bristol.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for a Cotton Mill near Calcutta, a thoroughly practical qualified ASSISTANT, to take charge of a branch Mill of 30,000 Ring Spindles under General Manager.

Apply "X Y Z" care of this paper.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 4,75 per year.

Application to
Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Irixenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,195
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,115xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	98
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	40	all	3 pr. ct.	30
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	295
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	900
Bollary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	17½
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	2½	275
Bombay Cotton Breals Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	91
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	18	180
Colaba	600	200	200	dvRs12½	192½xd
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs10	315
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,210
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
French	150	8,500	500	25+80	730
Harvey and Sabapathy	800	500	500	dvdRs30	450xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvdRs30	385
Khanagum	700	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Mahavra Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 60	460
Mahmadapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	195xd
Mercantile	200	500	500	53	70
Mofussil Co.	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Munmar M	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	395
New Great Indian	100	250	a..	15	245
Peoples	60	500	500	dvd Rs50	545xd
Prince of Wales	125	600	125	Rs 15	157xd
Sabapathy (Bollary)	170	600	0	20	385xd
Sassoon	500	500	7	0	370
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	585
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	400	2,000	750	60	835
Volkart	37	200	all	12	195xd
	—	000		Rs75	1,025xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad A W	700	1,000	90	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	375
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	40
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000		60
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bunny United	90	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.4	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs.2	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	500
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	525
Bombay Woollen Manfg Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,200
Cusna Mills Co. Ld.	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5.	615
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5.	815
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct	125
Connaughi Mills	600	500	500	2	650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	455
Coorla Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	600
Currim Bhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5.	810
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.2.	400
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.2.	230
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	330
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	510
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	600
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	5.0
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	640
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,45
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	340
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	340
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	845
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	600
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	440
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	185
Jowraj Bellocc	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	780
Khanga m Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	8 0xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	585
Leopold	3,500	100	100	7 12-2	215
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	670
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,100
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,220
Mohanlal K. Parekh & Mfg Co, Ld.	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	96 1-4
Amaroti	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	
Maragon					
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,800
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.1	
Madura Mills	7,775	100	100	Nil	pa. 525
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	1 & 2	220
Oriental	6,722	625	625	dvd Nil	225
Ozeresidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1,050 xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	700
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs1.	1,000
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	560
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	705
Shoiapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,900
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	890
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	690
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	645
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Vemishanker Lukhmishanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs10	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2421
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	475
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	140xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1s	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,400
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	75	1,370
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5 ..ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500		1,025
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	50
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	250	250	9 p 15	211
Empire of India Life A, Co., Ld.	2, 0	500	50		320
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	55
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	18
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	185xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	600	300	30	183
Jarokes & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	145
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	300		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	116
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	60
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvdRs20	440
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100			70
Thrasher & Co.	500	100			1,020
Thacker & Co.	500	100			145
Telephone Co.	1,000	251		dvdRs½	26½

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 2-3m., 1-53a. Low water, 8-4m., 7-40a.
P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English mails of 4th instant, due to arrive at 5 a.m.
Arrival of Transport Dilwara.
Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 4 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Band Stand, 5-45 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT FROM A DENTIST.—Dr. F. B. Seeyal, Surgeon Dentist, reports the theft from his conveyance, of a brown leather bag, containing a pocket case of instruments valued at Rs. 53, and Rs. 20 in cash, while the conveyance was drawn up on the Girgaum Road near a patients house yesterday.

A SUCCESSFUL PARSEE STUDENT.—A private telegram received yesterday in Bombay states, that Mr. S. H. Mody has successfully passed the primary F. R. C. S. of the London University. Mr. Mody, who was a very bright and a successful student of the St. Xavier's College of this city, proceeded to England in 1896, and obtained the double qualification of M. R. C. S., and L. R. C. P., of London. He is the son of Mr. Hormusjee Maneckjee Mody, the proprietor of the well-known Apollo Hotel.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a Municipal sweeper, named Hema Harka, aged forty years, residing in the Municipal chawl at Cursetji Sukla Street. Deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital by his wife on the 15 instant, suffering from a wound on the heel of the right foot, caused by accidentally treading on a nail on the 8th instant. On his admission, it was found that tetanus had already set in and he died on Wednesday. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of October last, 3 horses and 6 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 4 horses and 22 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for Curative treatment during the last month. 349 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 35 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts, and 5 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	Old Berlin — Von Blon.
Russian Mazurka	Le Czarine — Game.
Selection	Nabucco — Verdi.
Song (Cornet Solo)	The Holy City — Adams.
Reminiscences of	The Gaiety — Lutz.
Valse	Innamorata — Florence Farc.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DISHONEST CARRIERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babaji Mamaji, a cartman, and Dewji Canji, a labourer, were charged by the Police, with criminal breach of trust in respect of four bales of yarn, and Moosa Currim with receiving stolen property. It appeared that the first two accused were engaged at the Union Mills, Parel, to convey the bales to Mumbadevi, but instead of taking them there, they took them to Lakri Bunder, whence they proceeded to Chor Bazaar and bargained with Moosa to sell the property to him for Rs. 200, Moosa eventually shipped the bales to Rangoon. The plate on the first two accused's cart was numbered 1137, which was stolen by them from another cart. The accused were convicted, and respectively sentenced to 21 months', two years', and eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CASE OF TRESSPASS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur resumed inquiry in the case in which Jairam Peeraji charged Cursetji Hormusji Kaka, Nowroji Dinshaw Mehta, ward clerk, Assessment Department of the Municipality, and Rama Visram, a peon, with criminal trespass, intimidation, and using insulting words. Mr. Kerkar, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Crawford, solicitor, defended the accused. Mr. Crawford said that much had been made of the distress warrant which had been addressed in the name of "the holder," but that had been done under section 159 sub-section (I) to obviate any difficulty that might arise. According to the letter of Mr. Kerkar, dated the 5th September, no distress warrant was executed on September 2nd, and the amount of the bill for Rs. 144 was paid. Mr. Crawford submitted that the accused had gone to the premises as public servants to discharge a public function. Mr. Kerker contended that the warrant being illegal, the accused's conduct was also illegal. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, held that the accused were protected under section 76, and they were accordingly acquitted.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Raja Lakman, a Marwari shroff, charged Bhai Babuji with criminal breach of trust. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Neemuchwalla, solicitor, prosecuted; while Mr. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Moos, solicitor, defended the accused. The complainant stated in his information that he was a partner in the firm of Raja Lakhman and Co., Marwari shroffs and money-lenders. He knew the accused as well as his father, Babul Jagannath, who died in Bombay on or about 21st May 1897. At the date of his death Baboo was indebted to the complainant's firm, *inter alia*, in the sum of about Rs. 3,000. After his death the accused took possession of all his property as his heir and legal representative. As he failed to pay the amount due to the complainant's firm by his deceased father, the firm filed a suit in the High Court to recover the same in October 1897. The accused subsequently obtained letters of administration to his father's estate from the High Court on the 22nd December 1897. In the course of those proceedings he swore to his father's estate being worth Rs. 30,000. On the 23rd December 1897, the accused applied to the Judge sitting in chambers for an order allowing him to raise a sum of Rs. 10,500 on the mortgage of three of the immoveable properties left by his father for the purpose of paying off the debts due by his father. An order to mortgage the three properties was granted to the accused on 23rd December 1897, and the accused raised the sum of Rs. 10,500 immediately afterwards, but he misappropriated almost the whole of the moneys in payment of his private debts, instead of the debts due by his deceased father as he was bound to do. The complainant believed that the accused paid about Rs. 15,000 to the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, now called the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, in satisfaction of a *hoondi* on which he (the accused) had borrowed that sum from the Bank, jointly with one Vithaldas Ramdas. The accused did not pay one rupee out of the sum raised by him to the complainant's firm, and when the complainants sued him for hearing, a decree was passed against the accused for Rs. 3,166-13-5 with costs. Under the circumstances, he charged the accused with committing criminal breach of trust. Further hearing was adjourned.

RAJA DEEN DYAL AND SONS' SALON.

IN connection with the Deewalee festival, the eminent firm of photographers, Raja Deen Dyal and Sons, of Hornby Road, provided at their premises, on Tuesday evening, a remarkable show for the amusement of their patrons and a large number of invited guests. From the main entrance to the salon on the second storey of Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's premises, a scene of brightness and high-class artistic embellishment delighted the spectators on every side. The entrances was arcaded with palm-leaves and festoons of flowers and illuminated with hundreds of multi-coloured lamps. In honour of their appointment as photographers to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the firm threw open their salon on the new year's day at the Deewalee of 1897 for the general public of Bombay, but the crush of people was so great that the assistance of the police had to be invoked to keep them in order. Profiting by their past experience, the firm had issued invitations to prominent citizens and their families for the display of Tuesday last; and no effort seemed to have been spared for their comfort and convenience on the occasion. The guests arrived from 7 to 10 p.m., and were welcomed by the partners and friends of the firm. A string band played a selection of music at intervals. The display of photographs executed by the firm was indeed superb, and elicited the admiration of the guests. Special attention was attracted by several life-size portraits in colours. Refreshments were also provided for the guests, who left the premises after the distribution of flowers and attar.

CRICKET.

A one-inning cricket match was played between the Young Men's Cricket Club and the Mhow 20th Hussars in Mhow on Monday the 14th, in which the Hussars were defeated by 62 runs. The Y. M. C. C. scored 178, of which. Mr. S. K. Salve scored 60, Mr. W. B. Pilgaonker, not out 31, Mr. S. B. Pilgaonker not out 33, Mr. W. N. Nande, not out 21, extras 33, total 178.

Mr. R. C. Dholiwalla kept the wickets nicely and Mr. Joshi A. S., Mr. S. B. Pilgaonker and Mr. J. P. Tompson bowled very nicely. The Hussars scored 116, of which Mr. Cricket scored 71, not out, and extras 15. Mr. Peacock and Corporal Jarvias bowled well.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

EWART LATHAM AND CO. VS. AHMEDBHOY HAJI SHABAN AND ANOTHER.

THIS suit was brought, as a commercial cause, to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 24,702 under the circumstances mentioned below. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendants.

The plaint stated that on the 14th July 1897, one Haji Hassum Mohideen entered into a written agreement with the plaintiffs to act as their guarantee broker for their export native consignment business of tanned and untanned skins and hides on certain terms. Haji Hassum died on 13th March 1898. On the 18th of the same month, the defendant agreed to become guarantee brokers of the plaintiffs in the place of Haji Hassum, and undertook all his liabilities under the agreement and to work the business contemplated by the agreement on the same terms as Haji Hassum. At the date of the agreement, a considerable amount was due to the plaintiffs in respect of transactions effected under the prior agreement of 14th July 1897, and further sums became due to the plaintiffs subsequent to Haji Hassum's death in respect of further transactions effected since his death. The aggregate sum so due to the plaintiffs was about Rs. 22,000. On the 26th April 1898, the defendants deposited with the plaintiffs as security for Rs. 13,000, part of the Rs. 22,000, and interest thereon, the title deeds of certain properties at Ahmedabad. On the 31st May 1898, they deposited the title deeds of certain other properties at Ahmedabad, and at Pardi in the district of Surat, as security for repayment of a sum of Rs. 6,000, which the plaintiffs paid to the National Bank of India on the 2nd June 1898, on the defendant's behalf. On the 1st June 1898, the defendants by their letter, after reciting the two deposits of deeds to secure the Rs. 13,000, and Rs. 6,000, undertook to pay the sum of Rs. 13,000, not later than the 10th August 1898, and the sum of Rs. 6,000 not later than the 24th June 1898. But they had failed to pay the amount or any interest on the same. The defendants had agreed that they would continue liable to the plaintiffs for any balance which might remain due on the whole account with the plaintiffs after realisation or payment of the credits. The balance was subsequently ascertained by sale, at a loss in England, of certain consignments of hides, and the sum of Rs. 24,702-4-0 was due to the plaintiffs, the said unrealised credits or sums of Rs. 13,000 and Rs. 6,000 being included therein. On the 26th September 1898, plaintiffs demanded payment of the sums due to them, &c., but no reply had been received from the defendants. The plaintiffs prayed that the defendants be ordered to pay forthwith the sum of Rs. 5,153-2-2 with interest; and to pay on a date to be fixed the sum of Rs. 19,549-1-10 and interest, being the residue of the sum of Rs. 24,702 with interest, until payment. That in default of payment by the defendants of the said sum of Rs. 19,549, with interest, the properties referred to might be sold under the direction of the court.

In the absence of the defendants, Mr. Jamsetjee Oonwalla proved the plaintiff's claim. His lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs, the sum of Rs. 5,153-2-2 to be paid forthwith, and the sum of Rs. 19,549-1-10 to be paid after three months, or in default of payment the mortgaged properties to be sold with the permission of the court.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A SHENVI BRAHMIN.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Govardhundass Khimji, a wealthy Bhattia merchant charged one Sungrad Rooji Rege, a Shenvi Brahmin, with cheating in respect of Rs. 1,500, and theft of certain documents, the property of the complainant, Mr. Roughton, of Messrs Roughton and Byrne appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the accused.

His worship in delivering judgment, remarked that the accused was certainly a respectable man who had been honored and respected, and was moving in high circles. The accused did not make any false representation to the complainant and none of the elements of cheating was present in the case. The money was paid to the accused by the complainant to defray the expenses for going to Hyderabad to exert his influence in a case in which complainant was interested. There was no evidence to support the charge of theft which was a false one. The account book was manufactured by the complainant, and the whole case was false in major part, and mis-stated in the minor part. The complainant had, his worship further remarked, made a shameful attempt to exaggerate the case, and founded a huge fabric of falsehood on very little truth. The accused had proved himself a thoroughly respectable man and he left the court without a single stain on his character. His worship therefore discharged the accused.

Mr. Sealy applied to his worship to detain all the exhibits in the case in the court as his client intended to proceed against the complainant for bringing a false charge of forgery and perjury.

Mr. Roughton intimated his intention to appeal to the High Court against the decision of the Magistrate.

His worship directed that the exhibits be detained in the court for a month.

THE PLAGUE IN BANGALORE.

MORE HELP WANTED.

CORRESPONDENTS whose letters have been published recently in our columns, says the *Madras Mail*, have given alarming accounts of the terrible hold the plague has taken upon Bangalore and the state of disorganisation into which it has thrown the machinery of the Departments responsible for the conservancy of the place. A telegram states that the Resident has telegraphed to the Government of India describing the critical state of affairs there existing and demanding increased medical assistance. Possibly few who are not behind the scenes realise the great difficulties that have to be encountered by those who are responsible for the working of the plague rules and regulations at Bangalore. The native inhabitants are an essentially timid class and the orders of the Government of India enforcing segregation have alarmed them to such an extent that they resort to any expedient rather than be sent to a Plague Camp. Added to difficulties presented by the attitude of the people themselves, there are the difficulties connected with the conservancy of the place. The drivers of the rubbish carts lives and keep their animals in the surrounding villages, and they are constantly being attacked by the villagers for going into plague-stricken bazaar and houses. For some days they struck work *en masse*. The scavengers too have suffered rather severely many of them dying, and the rest struck work, compelling the plague authorities to telegraph to Sholapore, Poona and other places for men to replace them. Similarly all the local ward attendants bolted, one by one, and have had to be replaced from Poona. The coolies, whose duty it is to remove the sick and the dead, are very well paid, receiving Rs. 8 a month pay and as much as Rs. 20 batta. They behave abominably, however, getting

DRUNK IN THE MIDST OF THEIR WORK,

becoming insolent when spoken to and resenting punishment by incontinently bolting. The plague authorities have been unable to get coolies at any price to push the ambulances, and the Resident only a day or two ago succeeded in getting twenty single bullock carts for plague service by paying Rs. 40 each, and then only by agreeing to all sorts of conditions imposed by the drivers. Meanwhile the mortality has been very heavy, for the three days previous to Sunday last aggregating more than 200 per diem in the combined area of the city and the Civil and Military Station. This on the top of continuous daily rain, with all supplies at famine prices and little or no firewood procurable, all the wholesale dealers having bolted, has tended to disorganise the whole place. To add to the trouble, Mrs. Slight's illness has placed her husband in temporary segregation and the plague authorities are accordingly working short-handed. The appointment of Captain Roe, R.E., as Chief Plague Officer, is regarded as a step in the right direction, and if the weather would ed only clear up and give the sun a chance, better results might be obtained. The Resident's telegram to the Government of India pleads for

MORE MEDICAL ASSISTANCE,

especially medical subordinates. It is alleged that the greatest difficulty exists in complying with this demand, but we cannot believe that the resources of the Government of India are not equal to a much severer strain than Bangalore has imposed upon them hitherto. It is hardly necessary to remark that the Madras Government has no responsibilities with regard to Bangalore Cantonment. It is the Government of India that must be held solely responsible if plague preventive measures are rendered impossible on account of dificient *personnel*. Judging from a telegram from Bangalore which a new stage of effort under new conditions is about to be entered upon in the Cantonment. The present organisation is to be changed and it is said that systematic house-to-house visitation will probably be instituted. More Medical Officers are being sent down, and at the same time some practical steps are to be taken to relieve hardships due to the dislocation of trade in the bazaars and markets.

THE question of the exact form which the improved fortifications at Landi Kotal shall take still remains open, and it seems improbable that this point will be settled before Lord Elgin leaves India.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY AT NAVSARI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to lay before the public a short account of the educational activity that I was glad to find during my stay in the last month in Navsari, a small but important town in the territory of His Highness the Gulkwar of Baroda. In the company of Rao Bahadur Gordhandas Kaji, the Educational Inspector of the division, a promising graduate of the Bombay University, I visited nearly all the important Educational institutions of the place, and was highly satisfied to find that great and due care was taken to further the necessary cause of education. Large sums of money are being expended by His Highness' Government after education, and great pains are taken by the authorities concerned to impart such character of education as the nature of the case required. The Director of Public Instruction, Khan Bahadur Jamsedji Dalal, takes very great interest in the department entrusted to his care. The Schools under private management are also working satisfactorily, and as they get adequate encouragement from the State, they are able to present a very pleasant aspect. The High School is under the able management of the Head Master, Mr. Patel, and he and his assistants, Messrs. Markar, Goolab Shanker and others, are working with great zeal. This institution is located in a beautiful and spacious building, with a large compound on either side, for cricket and other physical sports. The different girls' schools are well managed and taught, and special care is taken to see that instruction is imparted in such matters as are useful to them in after-life. The girls are also taught how to cook, and their performance, which I had the pleasure to witness in the Government Girls' School, was highly creditable. Drawing, needle-work and other such important subjects receive due attention, and last but not least, the girls sing pleasant and instructive Garbas with the aid of the harmonium. As regards the kindergarten system, I was considerably delighted to see that a certain beginning had already been made in the Government girls' school. It is, however, in the Government boys' school and the the Tata girls' school that that system appears to have received its due and deserved recognition. Special care seemed to have been taken, and great expenditure of money made, to impart education after that system; and the old venerable teacher, Mr. Narbheram, has a very good knowledge of the same, and much of the present activity of education in the place owes its existence to his persistent and strenuous efforts. Our fellow citizen of Bombay, Mr. Chichgar, has also to do with the Tata girls' School, and I was much delighted to hear a song sung

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17.

At the usual weekly allotments of India Council Bills in London yesterday there were 9 lakhs to Calcutta, Rs. 19,40,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 3,90,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 29-32d., 54 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to the extent of Rs. 7,70,000 to Calcutta, at 1s. 3 15-16d., acceptance being given to 54 per cent. of the tenders at that rate. It was announced that 4 lakhs will be allotted next week. The Exchange Banks lowered their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it 1s. 3 11-16d.

Consols continued in London at 110 5-16 yesterday. French Rentes remained at 101 3-4. Paris exchange on London at 25·35 fcs. and Indian Sterling loan at 115. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent. declined 1-8 per cent., to £61 9-16. Discount was quoted at 3 1-2 and 3 1-4 per cent. on Short London Bills, at 3 months' sight and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills respectively. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 28d. per oz.; and in New York 1-4 cent. at 61 cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·85 3-8 dollars. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England.

For Linseed the quotation was 38s. per 416 lb., November-December shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal in a quiet market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier last evening, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 27,000 bales. In Spot prices there was no change, but American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. lower, 2 15-16d. per lb. being quoted. The Manchester Market closed firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was still quoted in New York at 5 3-8 cents per lb.,; Futures for February and May declined 3 points each to 5·20 and 5·31 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 85,000 bales; and the arrivals this season compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896
Wednesday's Receipts ...	85,000	61,000	38,000
Four days' do.	302,000	280 000	194,000.
Since 1st September	3,444,000	3,177,000	3,095,000

Our local Cotton market has been dull in tone to-day. No purchases were reported on account of shippers; while on account of the mills only 750 bales were bought, comprising chiefly Khangaon and Kharanja descriptions. For "Good" Broach Rs. 145 per candy is quoted for March delivery; for "Good" Bhownugger, Rs. 126, May delivery, and "Fully Good" Bengal, Rs. 120, for January.

The reports from the Cotton-growing districts, received by wire this morning, continue to be of a favourable tenor. At Barsi the Cotton is now ready for picking in some places; and at Dhulia it has begun to arrive in small quantities. At Khangaon the food-grains require more rain, but the weather there is bright and without sign of rain. The kharif harvest is in progress in Amraoti.

WHEAT.—The market is steady at an advance of Re. 1 1-2 to Rs. 2 per cwt. in prices.

SEEDS are dull in tone and prices have declined.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,905	bales.
Wheat	9,799	cwts.
Linseed	10,031	"
Rapeseed	4,917	"
Gingellyseed	11,877	"
Castorseed	1,236	"
Rice	5,603	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. Some business is reported placed for Hull December shipment at 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Bank Demand was reported during the day and Telegraphic was also done to a small extent. Merchants' Bills were scarce and the market closed steady as follows :—

	per. Rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand, 1s. 3 29-32d.	"
" Telegraphic ...1s. 3 7-8 to 29-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Francs.....1·70	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have to-day been weak, and after opening at 93 5-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 93 9-16 for Account, declined to 93 7-16 in the former position; for Threes 84 was quoted.

SHARES are quiet. Coorla Mill are Rs. 25 higher, Manockjee Petit Rs. 10, and Queen Rs. 5; while, on the other hand, Oriental are Rs. 20 lower, and David and Swadeshi Rs. 5 each.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 9th November, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 1st November, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 1. Rs.	A.	P.	Nov. 8. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,74,54,254	12	6	1,91,33,230	4	3
Other Deposits, &c.	5,07,13,918	4	8	5,12,49,914	2	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,65,229	3	6	4,04,803	9	9
Sundries	25,30,108	3	2	26,69,431	4	3
	Rs. 10,03,13,510	7	10	10,26,07,371	4	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	52,86,563	0	0	63,06,425	0	0
Other authorised Invtms.	64,88,494	0	0	64,97,834	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,55,72,579	6	7	1,61,85,231	10	3
Accounts of Credit do.	1,93,20,961	2	5	1,83,47,683	6	5
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,95,77,449	4	3	1,87,78,076	4	1
Balances with other Banks	4,37,765	11	1	4,90,735	9	5
Bullion	1,387	12	0	1,448	8	0
Dead Stock	13,11,541	2	11	13,19,690	14	11
Pumps	10 083	1	6	13,791	9	8
Sundries	15,24,860	10	2	15,25,576	9	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,23,41,829	7	9	1,44,17,745	12	1
Do. at Branches	1,79,39,951	13	2	1,85,33,796	0	4
	Rs. 10,03,13,510	7	10	10,23,07,371	4	2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	5,56,323	Inc.
Do. at Branches	11,29,643	do.
Other Deposits	5,35 995	do.
Post Bills	2,80,429	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,29,302	Inc.
Loans	6,13,652	do.
Accounts of Credit	9,74,281	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	7,93,354	do.
Cash at Head Office	20,75,916	Inc.
Do at Branches	5,93,815	do.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, SindiaNeemuch, RewariFerozepore and CawnporeAchnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th October 1898, on 1,673·4 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	1,93,000	4,000	3,32,000
Or per mile of Railway	63	11	2	197
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	19,14,266	15,76,797	35,707	23,17,583
Total for 17 weeks...	20,19,266	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,583
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,11,408	1,47,168	5,631	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	66	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	20,62,633	17,23,016	66,300	28,60,494

Increase for the week .....Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date ..... " 87,191

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th October, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	100	...	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	6	...	23
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	5,112	3,955	21	8,089
Total for 17 weeks...	5,412	3,055	21	8 489
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	91	302	5	398
Per mile of Ry do.	5	18	..	23
Total to corresponding date do.	4,854	3,182	76	8,112

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 2
Increase to date ..... " 377

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WILLIAMS—October 27, at Ferozepore, Punjab, the wife of Jimmy Williams, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.
WHELAN—November 13, at Dublin, the wife of A A Whelan, of a son.
WEBSTER—November 13, at 13, Sudder Street, the wife of R A Webster, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHARLES SCOTT—SCAIFE—November 12, at Agra, by the Rev C A Mason, Charles Rimington Scott, of Abu Road, to Mabel Scaife.
LUMSDEN—HASLETT—November 14, at St Thomas' Church, Free School Street, Calcutta, by the Rev Arthur Kitchin, David Lumsden, Registrar, Bengal Legislative Department, to Mary Gertrude, daughter of W Haslett, Esq., District Superintendent of Police.

DEATH.

McMILLAN—November, 12, at Labore of syncope, following empyema, Sheila, the beloved little daughter of J McMillan, aged 3 1-2 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1898.

THE Empress-Dowager of China is the subject of a discriminating and suggestive article in *Blackwood's Magazine*. The writer who seems to be possessed of special opportunities of observation refuses to believe that the Empress is opposed to reforms, or is in any pronounced degree anti-English. She has been, during the whole period of her long regency, favourable to reasonable reforms. But she very wisely stepped in to avert the consequences of the root and branch reforms promulgated by the Emperor, after a few hours' conversation with a visionary, "reforms that would have made the heart of the stoutest Radical in England stand still." During her Regency the Empress was at the head of every movement that partook of the character of reform. "There was never any ambiguity about the Empress-Regent. No veil was thick enough to hide her character. Her career has been consistent, and she remains what she has often been called, the "only man in the Empire." Possessed by three passions, of which the two having self and power for their object, have survived the more transient one, and still gather strength with advancing years, the portrait of her Majesty that is most intelligible to the European comprehension, is that which represents her as a counterpart of Catherine II. What she might have been with Catherine's Christian education, and unhandicapped by enforced seclusion, it would be idle to guess." The writer very truly observes that foreign diplomacy has hitherto failed to influence the Government of China for want of a definite centre of volition and sensation to act upon. There was no fulcrum for the lever, and hence force alone could be relied upon to get anything done. With a woman like the Empress, he suggests, might it not be possible really to transact business. Her Majesty's strong will and clear head, we may add, are apparent in the "ungracious manner" in which, yielding to *force majeure* she acceded to the unreasonable and highly dangerous insistence of the Foreign Ministers, that the Chinese troops should be removed to a distance from the capital. Their own insignificant and irritating Legation Guards have now no real protection against a popular outbreak. Should disturbances occur, the Russians alone can send twenty or thirty thousand troops forthwith to restore order. The ultimate consequences of such a military intervention, to save the Legations from the result of their own infatuation, can be partly understood by those who remember the unexpected consequences of the riots in Alexandria, and what followed. Tel-el-Kebir, the breakdown of Egyptian rule in the Soudan, the destruction of Hicks Pacha's Army, the defeat of Baker Pacha, the hurried march of Lord Wolseley to rescue Gordon, the fall of Khartoum, and all that has happened since, eventuating in a European crisis threatening the peace of Europe. All that is but a foreshadow of what may at any moment happen in the Far East on an unreasonably larger scale, if a Chinese mob massacre the guards of one of the European Legations in Peking. It is true that a writer in *Blackwood*, who signs himself "A. B. C. D." looks forward with certitude and gratification to a big stand-up fight with "more than one" great Power, and thinks the peril and the bloodshed mere trifles, that should not weigh in the balance against the advantages of "sweating out the bad blood" that flows in our own veins. "The signs of the times are such, that even one whose knowledge of affairs is altogether indirect may hope to read them, and they point without doubt to great wars and convulsions. That England will have to fight a great Power, and if so, then more than one within the lives of us who are only middle-aged, is known to be the sure opinion of our statesmen. It may come in a few years, and it cannot be delayed for a generation. It may be impious to hope for such a war; but who can doubt that it will do us good as a people if, as there is happily a good chance, we come out of it conquerors? Who can doubt that we shall sweat out the bad blood which loves charlatans and tolerates incompetence, and is beguiled by cant of every sort? And who but hopes that it will give us great men, as wars and convulsions have given us before, in letters and in more important things? Such writing is as significant of "the temper of the times" as the after dinner speeches of Prime Ministers in and out of office.

THE subject of nursing as an avocation for women has been prominently brought before the people of Western India by the epidemic of plague. We have had imported from England some fifty or more well-trained nurses, partly to satisfy public opinion, and partly because the services of additional nurses were required. Their full capabilities have not been utilized, because as will generally be admitted, plague hospitals cannot be conducted in this strictly scientific or perfected manner of hospitals at home. Moreover, the ways of natives are so different from those of Europeans, that nurses less highly trained, but accustomed to the people, can be employed with equal advantage. It is not a compliment to the Englishwomen to say that they are too good for the work. A stimulus to take up the art of nursing has arisen amongst many of the native-born women which must ultimately prove of great benefit. It is not considered beneath the dignity of wealthy women in England to go through the training necessary to become an efficient nurse; and while of course the majority take it up as a means of livelihood, there are a large proportion who belong to high social positions. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the well-to-do and well-born women of India will some day copy their Western Sisters, and come to look upon nursing the sick as the ideal occupation in which any woman without a family can be engaged. It must not be supposed that every woman is adapted for this work. People are not born nurses, although some may have greater natural gifts for nursing than others. A mother even is not necessarily the best nurse in sickness for her own child, nor a wife for her husband, because although love with all its promptings may ensure watchfulness and every attention, it cannot make up for the knowledge and technical skill of the trained attendant. Training is absolutely necessary, notwithstanding that many women with years and years of education never make really good nurses. The personal factor is almost of equal importance with the knowledge of the work. Unless a nurse has in her qualities which render her acceptable to the sick, she will be disliked by the patient in a hospital, and an absolute failure for private families. As far as her technical training goes, her duties substantially consist in carrying out the doctor's orders. In his absence she has to intelligently and carefully observe, so that she may be able to report what has occurred. In both these directions much skill is required. In some quarters there is a tendency to magnify the nurse's calling and to suppose that she can take the place of the doctor. This idea arises from a misunderstanding of the relative duties of the physician and the nurse. Amateur doctoring is held in as much contempt by all really accomplished nurses, as any other sort of quackery is by duly qualified practitioners. Their spheres are distinct, their training is absolutely different, and they have their different duties to perform. The technical duties of a nurse's work have to be learnt as a matter of routine.

The personal qualifications desirable in a nurse must be considered, in order to be able to form some opinion as to whether a candidate should be advised to pursue this calling. Delicate women, and women of feeble constitution, should not take it up—that is as a regular calling. As an accomplishment it can be studied with advantage by everybody. The work of a nurse is at times arduous and even dangerous, and many have to relinquish it as an occupation, either from failure of health, or because they were never strong enough to undertake the duties. Calmness, cheerfulness, and good temper, are natural qualities which are of importance. The opposite qualities of fussiness and excitability, low spirits and stolidity, sourness and ill-temper, are so distasteful in a nurse, that these three virtues tower high above many others. Trustworthiness, attention, and forethought, are elements in character greatly prized by the physician, as otherwise the nurse fails to assist him in the treatment of the patient. These latter points, are however, gradually instilled into her in the course of her training. One might add to this list many other desirable traits in a nurse's character, but even an ideal nurse need not necessarily possess all the virtues under the sun. It is sufficient if she possess qualities fitting her for her special duties. In other directions Society and Mrs. Grundy will have their say. A woman having elected to take up nursing has to go to a hospital for her training. It is considered impossible for her to learn her work properly elsewhere. She there learns what not to do, as well as how to do things properly, and the former is often just as important as the latter. To make a competent nurse, it is considered necessary to devote three years in training. At the hospital she learns discipline, routine, and obedience. Discipline in a large institution is of course absolutely necessary; but it is said that there is a tendency on the part of many lady-superintendents and matrons of hospitals, to treat the nurses as big school girls, instead of as grown up and free women. In some hospitals it is a matter of well grounded complaint, that the rules and regulations are so exacting, that they take all the life and spirit out of a young woman, and make the work a drudgery. She is very often not free off-duty even from irksome and unnecessary interference. This is why so many give up hospital work for the vicissitudes, but the freedom of private nursing.

The routine of the daily duties in hospital form an essential element in training, and serves in after life to make those who undergo it methodical and reliable. Obedience is imperative; but it is a virtue which is often acquired with difficulty. It will come as a habit after a time, and it is not always a disadvantage to the junior. It throws the responsibility on the senior who gives the order, and provided the orders are legitimate, there is no real hardship even in the strictest obedience. The soldier who obeys cannot err. The pay of the nurse in nearly all parts of the world is small, but it must be remembered, that while in hospital she is going through her training, and she cannot then be expected to receive the salary of a skilled workwoman. Hospitals being mostly charitable institutions, and in many cases supported largely by voluntary contributions, there is a tendency to cut down salaries as low as possible, and as the supply of labour in the branches of the medical and nursing staffs is not ruled by the usual conditions of the labour market, the resident staff of doctors and nurses receive but poor remuneration. All other servants are reasonably paid. Taking it all in all, the life and occupation of a nurse compares favorably with most of the other means of livelihood open to women. It has its drawbacks; but to those who are fitted for it, and take to it kindly, it has compensating advantages. The training is always valuable in after life; and when the mission of woman to marry and rear a family is fulfilled, it is of inestimable blessing to herself, and to those with whom her lot is cast.

THE Municipal Health Officer's weekly return shows a further improvement in public health, the death-rate having fallen to 35·75 which is only three per thousand per annum above normal. The number of deaths from all causes was 604, a drop of forty-one on last week's figures. Not only plague, but all descriptions of fevers were below normal, whilst only 99 persons died of phthisis as compared with 142, the corresponding period of last year, and 26 from nervous affections, as against an average of 42. Deaths from affections of the respiratory organs numbered 116, as against an average of 95, though diarrhœa and dysentery were more than usually fatal. Plague prevails more or less in all parts of the island, but in no district in the past week did the fatal cases reach double figures. Kumbharwada was highest with eight, Umarkhadi with seven coming next, whilst Mandvi had but three and Market three, Mazagon being entirely free. From Saturday to Saturday 619 deaths were reported against 501 the quinquennial average. The supplementary statement shows 68 persons as having been attacked by plague, of whom 30 only were removed to hospital. The proportion of fatal cases was high, not less than 66 victims having been claimed. Only sixty-four contacts were segregated, though no less than 6,534 houses were inspected and 149 disinfected. Two buildings only were declared to be unfit for human habitation. In the mofussil, as well as in the city, we find vigorous measures are still resorted to with a view to stamping out the epidemic. In Ahmednagar inoculation is being encouraged. The infected locality having been evacuated, persons of undoubted respectability, and persons bearing certificates of having been inoculated who arrive healthy, are required to present themselves for medical examination only on the tenth day after arrival, and not for ten consecutive days, as has elsewhere been the practice. In Belgaum heavy rain delayed the work of evacuation. Those villages which have been vacated show marked improvement, and arrangements are now being made to open a depot for the supply of hutting materials at moderate rates. The number of infected villages has unfortunately risen from 63 to 71. An improvement noticeable in Dharwar is attributed to the continued effects of inoculation and evacuation. There is an increase in the villages affected, but the measures for evacuation are being steadily pressed on. The town of Hubli at this date is nearly free, very few cases occurring. The figures of inoculation for Hubli up to the week ending 28th October were as follows :—Once inoculated, 35,040; twice inoculated, 4,196; and uninoculated, 217. The attacks for the week were—twice inoculated, 4; once inoculated, 1; and uninoculated, 9. Total 5, including 3 imported cases. The figure of protection for single and double inoculations together comes to 99·13. The immigrants are being inoculated as they enter the town. Efficient measures are being taken at Dharwar and Bijapur. In the Kanara District it is shown that Hungund continued to be the only infected village in the district ending 28th October. Three instances are given by the Collector of the way by which infection spreads. An uncle, who had been inoculated, came from Dharwar, and though keeping healthy himself, apparently infected his little nephews. A Police Constable went to Dharwar on duty, and on his return developed plague and died. A man visited the Belgaum district on business, and on his return developed plague and died. In each case prompt measures were taken, and if any other cases follow the villages will be evacuated. So far as Kolhapur is concerned, we are again told that the Political Agent hopes the worst is over. All the same the figures continue to go up, a fact which seems to indicate a very fragile foundation for that hope.

MR. H. BATTY, I.C.S., Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. P. S. V. FITZ-GERALD is appointed Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

MAJOR T. LYDE reverts to his appointment as Administrator of the Radhanpur State.

MR. W. H. J. WILKINSON, I.C.S., is appointed Assistant Collector of Ahmednagar.

MR. J. MCNEILL, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate at Dharwar.

CAPTAIN F. W. WODEHOUSE is appointed to act as Second Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, pending further orders.

MR. E. L. CAPPEL, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Commissioner S.D., from the date of Mr. Winchester handing over charge.

MR. H. N. ALEXANDER, Acting Inspector-General of Prisons, is allowed privilege leave for three months from December 3.

MR. W. HEYLAND, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, has been granted furlough for one year on medical certificate.

MR. J. W. A. WEIR, I. C. S., who returned from England by the Mail steamer Clyde, is appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate at Surat.

CAPTAIN F. C. DUET, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed Officiating First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, during the absence of Captain P. Z. Cox.

THE provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Hans J. Smith as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

THE Municipal Corporation, at its meeting yesterday, considered the report of the Commissioner in connection with the contribution to be paid by the Port Trust in the plague expenditure. On the motion of Mr. D. E. Wacha it was resolved that the Corporation concurred in the views and arguments expressed by the Commissioner in his letter, and that the President be requested to address, in consultation with the Commissioner, a representation to Government on the lines of that report.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 15 was 604, giving a death-rate of 35·75 per annum per thousand as against 42·58 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·71 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 125 died from fevers of which 59 were bubonic; 2, measles; 2, cholera; 99, phthisis; 26, diseases of the nervous system; 116, affections of the respiratory organs; 30, diarrhœa; 13, dysentery; 10, still-born; 52, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 17; Brahmin, 15; Bhattia 10; Hindu of other caste, 320; Hindu outcaste, 69; Musalman, 121; Parsee, 21; Native Christian, 23; Eurasian 4; European 3; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 190 as against, 195 the corresponding period of last year, and 261 the average over the past five years.

THE Government of India have under consideration the question of the retention of the Burma Intelligence Branch for a further period of three years.

COMMANDER H. S. BLACK, Royal Indian Marine, has been appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

A FURTHER modification in the Native Infantry reliefs is likely to be made during the pending transfer of the 22nd Gurkhas from the Assam to the Punjab Command.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. A. MONEY, 18th Bengal Lancers, is appointed Commandant of that Regiment, vice Colonel G. Richardson, vacated. Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon becomes 2nd-in-Command.

THE Madras Government now estimates its Customs receipts for the current official year at Rs. 37,15,000 as against Rs. 39,42,000 at first estimated. The receipts last year were Rs. 43,58,386.

MR. BLEAZBY, Chief Superintendent of the Accounts Office, Punjab, who has been appointed Officiating Accountant-General of Kashmir, took over charge of the Accounts Office at Srinagar on the 9th November.

THE great Famine of 1896-97-98 has at last completely ceased, and now its record vanishes from the weekly returns. Scarcity was over some time ago even in this worst districts of Madras, but gratuitous relief has been kept up among the impoverished weavers of the Sholapur district in Bombay. There is a small area of distress in Marwar, Rajputana, where the short rainfall has caused a dearth of fodder and considerable loss of cattle, and 224 persons are on relief works there. But this has nothing to do with last year's famine, and with timely winter showers it will disappear.

IT has been decided to hold the Punjab University Sports Tournament on the 23rd December and following days. The tournament will consist of competitions in cricket, football, athletics and gymnastics. Mr. P. S. Allen has taken up the duties of Secretary.

THE Simla Municipality now consider the services of a special sanitary officer no longer required, as the summer season has come to a close. Lieutenant Clemesha, I M S, the present holder of the appointment, will proceed shortly to Bangalore on plague duty.

A NOWSHERA correspondent writes :—"On Saturday night a band of budmashes attacked Jehangera road Railway station between Khairabad and Akora. They evidently went for revenge and to loot the vendor of sweetmeats there, as he was the only one killed, and none of the Railway Staff were touched. The whereabouts of the band is not known yet."

BENGAL opium revenue showed a marked improvement for November, the actual amount being Rs. 4,37,275 better than the estimate. Bombay revenue also showed an advance of two lakhs over the estimate for October. Eight sales of Bengal opium show two and a half lakhs better return than the estimate, and seven months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay is over four and a quarter lakhs better.

THE net imports of gold over exports for September was nearly twenty lakhs in value, while those of silver were nearly forty lakhs. The total net imports of gold and silver to the end of September show an excess of five and-a-half crores over exports. During the month mentioned coins and bullion of the assay value of Rs. 5,64,524 were received at the Calcutta and Bombay Mints of which Rs 4,83,170 represented bullion for the coinage of British dollars.

ACCORDING to the *Indian Mirror* Subterranean activity continues to be felt in Assam. Two earthquake shocks were felt in Silchar on Thursday night. The second shock was smart and continuous. No damage, however, to person or property is reported. About the same time, two earthquake shocks were experienced at Manipore, the second shock, as in Silchar being a somewhat severe one. Here, too, no damage was done, and the newly-erected barracks stood the shaking admirably.

THE Government of India, in according sanction to the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway for carrying out a survey of the Railway proposed to be constructed from Suramangalam Station to the foot of the Shevaroy Hills, has expressed a preference for a line on a two-feet gauge, instead of a Railway on a two-and-a-half feet gauge as proposed. The Government of India states that when branch lines are constructed and neither the 5' 6" nor the 3' 3" gauge can be adopted, it is best to adopt a 2' 0" gauge.

THE next number of the "Journal" of the Indian United Service Institution will contain a translation of a German criticism of the Tirah campaign. The original author of the article is Captain Wenninger of the German General Staff, who published his remarks in the Army and Navy "Jahrbucher." German Staff officers are supposed to be singularly accurate in all their literary work, and it is therefore surprising to find Captain Wenninger describing Sir William Lockhart last spring as being Lieutenant-General Commanding in Bengal, and Brigadier-General Elles as filling a similar post in the Punjab.

THE agreement in course of negotiation between England, Germany and Portugal, has a much wider range than a lease of Delagoa Bay. It covers the whole of the Portuguese territories in East Africa from the northern boundary of Tongaland to the mouth of the Rovuma river—roughly a distance of 1,200 miles. These territories drive a wedge into the heart of the South African Chartered Company's possessions. If the agreement is concluded, there will probably be a great rearrangement of boundaries, not only as affecting the Chartered Company's territory, but also as between our Central Africa Protectorate and the German colonies higher up the coast. It is stated that the country along the Zambesi to Lete, now in Portuguese hands, will be added to Rhodesia, providing the Chartered Company is willing to pay rent for it. The precise division of the territory to be acquired between Great Britain and Germany is so far a secret; but it may be taken that Germany has driven a fairly good bargain. As to the payment to be made to the Government of Lisbon on account of this transfer, it may be stated that three years ago we offered five millions sterling for Delagoa Bay and the adjoining territories within the bend of the Limpopo river. The negotiations fell through for reasons which no longer operate; and I hear that in respect of the arrangement now proposed we alone are to pay the Portuguese a yearly sum of £400,000.

MR. G. R. NEILSON has edited an entertaining "Book of Bulls," just issued by Simpkin, Marshall. In the list of latter-day bulls are two attributed to the late Sir George Balfour. Referring in the House of Commons to a proposed loan by the British to the Indian Treasury, he remarked that two million pounds was "a mere flea-bite in the ocean." And another time, when speaking about Indian military affairs, he declared that "the pale face of the British soldier was the backbone of our Indian army." Of literary incongruities it is recalled that the reason Dr. Johnson gave why inscriptions on tombstones should be in Latin was: "Because, being a dead language, it will always live." In Johnson's dictionary it is recorded that a garret "is a room on the highest floor in the house," while the cockloft is "the room over the garret." An eminent mathematician who was invited to dine at a house in Belgrave-square turned back, it is said, in disgust when he found it was not a square, but a parallelogram. The translation of a recent Continental novel contains these sentences: "Her hand was cold, like that of a serpent." "The Countess was about to reply, when a door opened and closed her mouth." "The Colonel paced backward and forward with his hands behind his back reading the newspapers. "At this sight the negro's face grew deadly pale." Of journalistic bulls there are many. The *Times*, in its eulogy of the late Baron Dowse, the Irish Judge, said: "A great Irishman has passed away. God grant that many of the great men who wisely love their country may follow him." In an article in the *Spectator* on the Education Bill it was stated that Sir William Harcourt's harpoons had missed fire. The *Daily Graphic*, in an article on Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, said, "The Princely Eagle has got beyond his depth."

IN noticing the kind of rifle surrendered by the Afridis and Orakzai, writes the Allahabad paper, we mentioned that over 90 per cent had been declared by the Ordnance authorities to be "unserviceable", but the use of this term may have conveyed a wrong impression. In the armies of civilised Powers a rifle is rejected by the examining armourers for what may seem trifling defects, but the same weapon would continue to be used, and used effectively, by men belonging to countries where arms cannot easily be obtained. So in the case of the clans on our North-West Frontier, their rifle may be unserviceable according to Ordnance standards, but remain quite "serviceable" in the estimation of the tribesmen themselves. In fact out of 1,300 recently examined by Colonel Hill, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, only two were found that an Afridi would reject. The others were quite good enough for all practical purposes, as probably would be admitted by anyone who had to stand as target to them. The fact seems to be that in years gone by, before the plan was adopted of smashing up condemned rifles under the steam-hammer, the practice in the arsenals was only to saw off four inches of the barrel at the breech-end. The parts were then sold by auction as old iron. These were bought up and the clever "mistris" in the Kohat Pass soon put them together. They did not solder the parts, but connected them by means of a strong screw. In fact they made "screw-rifles." These will fire the service ammunition quite well, and there is no risk of the barrel bursting. In receiving this class of rifle in realisation of the fine of arms imposed the responsible officers with the Tirah Field Force did, after all, a service to the State, though they have been blamed for accepting worthless weapons. The Afridis, at least, know the value of the "screw-rifle" and are always ready to pay a good price for it: hence the lucrative trade done in the village workshops of the Kohat Pass.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE ITALIAN NAVY.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

At the opening of the Italian Parliament to-day, King Humbert spoke of making a gradual increase to the Navy compatible with the finances of the country

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN AMERICA.

Washington despatches state that activity prevails at the War Department.

Ten Regiments have been ordered to be in readiness for service in the tropics.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Manchester, has had a disquieting effect in Paris official circles, which declare that the British attitude may result in an understanding being come to by France and Germany on Colonial affairs.

MR. CHAMBEERLAIN AT MANCHESTER.

Nov. 17.

Mr. Chamberlain speaking again at Manchester said that an agreement with Russia regarding China was desirable, but no agreement would be permanent unless it was in the interest of both countries.

Great Britain, he said, must find common interest with Japan, Germany, and America to maintain the principle of the "Open Door," and he thought we might come to a common understanding with Germany, which would remove mutual prejudice and suspicion.

THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Spanish Peace Commissioners have presented a memorandum to the Conference refusing to discuss the surrender of Spain's sovereignty over the Philippines.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.. Arcadia, with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left Suez, at 2. a.m., to-day (Thursday)

The s. s. Sutlej with the mails of the 12th inst. arrived at Aden on Thursday afternoon.

THE PORT ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA Nov. 17.

The Government of India have approved of the appointment of Chief Engineer Torrie as Engineer and Shipwright-Surveyor for the port of Bombay.

THE AGRA-MUTTRA-DELHI RAILWAY.

Estimates amounting to something over ninety lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the construction of the Agra-Muttra-Delhi Railway.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Yaldwin, Commissariat Department, retires from to-morrow.

THE ADEN'S BAGGAGE.

A Man of War probably accompanies the vessel which the salvors of the P. and O. ship Aden are sending to Ras Alula to recover the property which the Natives have agreed to surrender.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Captains R. Gordon and R. A. Clarke, first East Yorkshires, Fanshawe, second Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Waterfield, eleventh Bengal Lancers and Maconaghey, 7th Bengal Cavalry, also Lieutenant. Cockerill, 28th Punjab Infantry, have qualified for admission to the staff college, which they join next January.

POPULAR OFFICIALS.

DEMONSTRATION AT SHOLAPUR.

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 17.

Sholapur this week has been the scene of grand festivities and rejoicings in honour of our Judge Mr. E. M. Pratt, and Collector Mr. Weir and Mrs Weir, who left Sholapur last night with the best wishes and blessings of both rich and poor of this district. Mr. Pratt during his two years' stay evidenced deep and abiding sympathies for the natives, and could deservedly gather around him a host of friends and admirers. His calm nature and polite manners, coupled with erudition and sturdy discipline, made him a conspicuously successful judge. Mr Weir was much endeared to the people by his famine and plague administration, and the kind and conciliatory measures adopted by him. He took the principal citizens into his confidence before he promulgated his plague measures and respected their feelings and susceptibilities. Mrs. Weir's name has become a household word amongst the weavers, who regard her as their kind benefactress. It was through her untiring exertions that the indigent weaving classes were saved in proverbially large numbers from the ravages of famine and plague. She, at her own cost, established poor houses, kitchen and infants' ward for nourishing famine and plague-stricken people. She reorganized on a sound basis the Dufferin Hospital for women and children, and successfully prevailed upon rich merchants and opium and abkari farmers to help her in her humane efforts. Her plague work in Sholapur will long be gratefully remembered by the people, who consider that Sholapur is unfortunate in separating all at once from three such sympathetic and popular personages. This was proved at the station yesterday, when the citizens of Sholapur vied with one another in garlanding them with choice flowers, and loading their compartment with nosegays and bouquets.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 17.

Oriental steamer Oruba from Australia and French steamer Sydney from China arrived.

French mail steamer Ville de le Ciotat from Australia arrived.

The N.Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay, on the 17th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 110 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes..... 101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 115
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 61 9-16
Bar Silver 28

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BRUTAL MURDER AT POONA.

POONA, Nov. 17.

A most brutal murder has been perpetrated here, the victim being a patel named Mohunrao Jaesingrao of the villages of Tanu and Indapur. He was returning home across some fields when he was accosted by a villager named Bapoo Vittoo who was armed with a hatchet. The man savagely attacked the patel who was unarmed, and killed him on the spot. The murder was witnessed by a man named Babaji Ania who ran to the patel's assistance. The murderer then attacked Babajee and cut him down. Babajee was not seriously injured but began to scream vigorously. The murderer then fled. The police arrested Bapoo's father, who is believed to have abetted his son in the commission of the crime. The murderer has not yet been captured.

FUNERAL OF REVEREND MOTHER ST. JOHN.

The funeral of the late Reverend Mother St. John, assistant to the Lady Superioress of St Joseph's convent took place in the evening. The sight was a most imposing one, as the Reverend Lady was very kind to orphans. At the cemetery the funeral party were met by the Right Reverend Beider Linden, Bishop of Poona. The coffinwas borne on the shoulders of six soldiers, who volunteered their services. The Reverend Mother was 57 years of age, 36 of which were spent in religious orders. The deceased never enjoyed good health ever since she came to Poona from Simla, about four years ago.

DACOITS SENTENCED.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

Sakya Haibati Narayen and fifteen other dacoits, who committed dacoities in the Mokhada and Shahapur Talukas, were tried at the Criminal Sessions at Thana and all were convicted. They were sentenced from seven to four years; they were kept in custody in the Thana lunatic asylum owing to some cases of plague in the jail. Whilst they were undergoing their sentences, all of them suddenly made an attempt to escape. Fourteen were arrested on the spot, three the following day, and one is still at large.

PLAGUE IN THE POONA DISTRICT.

There were 3 cases and 2 deaths in the Poona District. Satara District is bad, 176 cases and 155 deaths being recorded last week.

MILITARY NEWS.

On return from leave Lieutenant-Colonel Heathcote, R.E., is posted to the Madras Command, Military Works.

The following appointments are made:—

29th Punjab Infantry.—Captain Drew to be Wing Commander, vice Major Macleod, appointed 2nd-in-Command, 30th Punjab Infantry.

29th Sikhs.—2nd-Lieutenant Keene, Officiating Wing Officer, 29th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

Military Works Department.—On return from leave, Major Ellis is posted to the Bengal Command.

On return from leave Captain Tomlin Money-Shewan is attached to the Military Works Department and posted to the Bombay Command.

Lieutenant F. L. Galloway, Royal Artillery, is qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain on vacating his appointment on the Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

Colonel Marindin, Royal Highlanders, is directed to rejoin the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

It is notified for information of General Officers Commanding that India Army Forms 38 and 38a (confidential reports on inspection of regiments of Native Cavalry and Infantry respectively) have been revised and will be taking into use for coming inspections of regiments. All old copies of the form are to be destroyed.

The third tour of Colonel Hutchinson, Director of Military Education, will be as follows:—Lahore and Mian Mir, November 16th to 20th; Nowshera, 21st; Peshawar, 22nd to 24th; Rawalpindi, 25th and 26th; Lahore, 27th and 28th, Julluncer, 29th and 30th; Umballa, December 1st and 2nd, Simla 3rd.

THE REV. A. M. FAIRBAIRN, D. D.

By the mail steamer to-day there is to arrive the Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D. D., of Mansfield College Oxford, who comes to give lectures to educated Indians on the Philosophy of Religion. It will be remembered that two years ago the Rev. Dr. Borrows of Chicago, the President of the Parliament of Religions, came as a lecturer on the appointment of the Chicago University on a foundation endowed by Mrs. Caroline Haskell of Chicago. His lectureship was one of the many results of the Parliament of Religions. On account of the plague, which was then first raging here, Dr. Borrows gave no lectures in Bombay, so Dr. Fairbairn will be the first lecturer in this city in this connection. The lectureship provides, that some eminent thinker and speaker, should once in two years, deliver in Calcutta and other cities, a course of lectures on the Relation of Christianity to other religions. When Mr. Gladstone last went out of office, he was invited by the University of Chicago to deliver the first series; but he declined. Then Canon Gore was invited, but could not come. At last Dr. Borrows, who had successfully carried through the Parliament of Religions, was induced to deliver the first series. Dr. Fairbairn, who now comes, is one of the leading thinkers of the present day. He has, for many years, made a careful study of the principal religions of the world, especially of their relations from a philosophical standpoint. It will be a privilege to hear him. His lectures are not, we now understand, written out, and will not be printed. But later on their matter will be embodied in a book of considerable size. Dr. Fairbairn is accompanied by his wife and a daughter. He is to remain in Bombay till Nov. 29th. Then he goes to Calcutta and North India. His first lecture here will be in Wilson College, Chowpatty, at six o'clock next Monday afternoon.

THE NEW CONSUL GENERAL FOR PERSIA IN INDIA.

The newly appointed Consul General for Persia, His Excellency Prince Kasheñ-os-Sultaneh arrived in Bombay per B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pemba yesterday afternoon. His appointment in succession to the late popular Consul General, Mirza Hassan Khan, Mohtesham-os-Sultaneh, was gazetted over a year ago, and was duly confirmed by Her Majesty's Government. But he was detained at Bushire in connection with the transfer of the Customs Department from the Imperial Bank of Persia to the Persian Government. The Acting Consul General, Mr. Cowasjee D. Rustomjee, received him at the Apollo Pier. There were also present a large number of Moguls and Persian Parsee subjects of His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia and several gentlemen of the Parsee community. On his landing, the Acting Consul General introduced some of the leading members to him at the Bunder. He then drove off with his suite to his temporary residence at Girgaum in a carriage provided by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart. He was followed by most of those that were at the Pier. A "Durbar" was then held in the spacious hall of the bungalow, where the Imperial "Firman" formally appointing him the Consul General for Persia was read out. The Acting Consul General thereupon made over charge of his office to the Prince Kasheñ-os-Sultaneh, himself reverting to his permanent post of Vice Consul General for Persia. The "Durbar" came to a close after the distribution of sherbetch and light refreshments according to the time-honored Persian custom, the Consul General thanking the gentlemen for their presence on the occasion. The Consul General is a handsome and robust looking young man, who has seen varied service under the Imperial Government. He is a rising man of great intelligence and learning. His amiability and courtesy have greatly endeared him to those with whom he has come in contact. He is closely connected to the Imperial Royal family of Persia. Among those present at the Bunder were, Sir J. Jeejibhoy, Bart., Haji Abdool Hossein Ameerie Toojar, Haji Sultan Ali Sustree, Aga Mahamad Jaffar Isphanee, Aga Syed Mahamad Yezdee, Aga Mahamed Hoosein Dehdestee, Sirdar Umar Jamal, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Edulji Rustomji Reporter, Aga Mustafa Khan, Haji Rehimtoolz, Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Alee, and Syed Abdool Hoosein Isphani.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

NOVEMBER 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Last week we discoursed on three Pretenders, of whom one at least was, I am sure, unknown to the general reader. There lies hidden away in history, however, a more audacious and more amazing Pretender than any other in the same line on record, even if we include Perkin Warbeck, the Claimant, or the unclothed Hero of the Australian Wild. I mean the false Joan of Arc. I was turning over some old papers the other day, and I found a bundle of notes which I made about her nearly thirty years ago; it is so long ago that I have clean forgotten where I found them, but it was certainly in some French book or books. It is well known that at the burning of Joan the people looked for a miracle to save her; when she was dead the executioner pulled away the faggots so that the crowd should see that the Holi Maid was really dead; then he replaced them, and the body was afterwards consumed to ashes. Yet the people whispered that La Pucelle *could* not be dead; somebody else had been substituted; she must have been snatched away at the last moment. Was it possible that this inspired Maid, sent by Heaven for the freeing of France, should be suffered to die while her task was only half performed?

This kind of temper seems to explain what happened. It was five years after the death of their sister that the two brothers of Joan received the news that she was not dead, but was then in the village of Grange-aux-Ormes, near Metz, not far from their village, and that she wished to see them. They went there, and, to their amazement, found their sister. She was in armour, and they actually acknowledged her for their sister. Remember that they were only simple peasants; that the woman strongly resembled the Maid, who was not of a highly refined or distinguished appearance; and that she had been away six years; also that her assurance and simple statement of the thing allayed any possible suspicion in them. The brothers stayed a week with their sister, thus risen from the dead. Her age, her appearance, her complexion, corresponded with that of Joan; the clergy and the nobles of the neighbourhood, as well as the common people, accepted her without question. She was Joan come back from the kingdom of the dead—even from Heaven itself. Crowds flocked from Metz to see her; the Duchess of Luxembourg received her with the highest honours; Ulrich, Count of Wurtemberg, named himself her protector, gave her a magnificent cuirass, and brought her to Cologne. Here, however, an unfriendly eye was watching and an unfriendly hand was taking notes. She forgot her saintliness and danced with men, and she ate and drank more than was seemly for a Holy Maid. However, a single fact shows the sincerity of her reception and the depth of their belief in her. There were at the time two claimants to the Archbishopric of Treves. The case was referred to the Maid, and her decision was accepted. She returned to Cologne and declared that she had worked two miracles. The unfriendly observer, who was an ecclesiastic of high place, summoned her as a sorceress and threatened her with a prison. The Count stood by her, and she escaped. She then would seem to have lost part of her character for holiness by marrying a knight named Robert des Armoises. But this little fact made no difference. She was still La Pucelle. The king, being informed of this miraculous reappearance, made no sign of belief. The Pretender next ran away from her husband, and "took up" with a certain clerk. Even this act, oddly enough, although so fatally opposed to holiness, did not lessen the number of her adherents. She then went to Italy, in order, she gave out, to consult the Pope Eugene IV. on a "reserved case." Whether she did consult him or not, she entered his service, and fought for him for two or three years. One would like to know whether she entered as a woman and as the Maid of Orleans. Then she reappeared in France. The city of Orleans gave her a splendid banquet in acknowledgment of all she had done for them. Clearly, then, the Orleans folk believed in her. She then joined some part of the army, and fought with them at Poitou. All this time the King steadfastly refused to receive her. In Paris, where she appeared in 1440, she met with a strange reception. The University questioned her publicly; they set her up on the marble stone of the Palace for the people to gaze upon her; yet they did not apparently dispute her pretensions. They accepted the story, such as it was; but they accused her of having married; of committing a crime so heinous that she had to consult the Pope about it as a "reserved case," and of being guilty of homicide. However, they let her go. Then the King sent for her; he began by playing the same deception with her that he had tried upon Joan. But the woman knew the signs by which to recognise the King, and cried out that she was being cheated. Then the King tried another ruse "Pucelle, ma mie," he said, "welcome in the name of God, who knows the secret between you and me." She hesitated, she broke down, she confessed her imposture.

She could not, however, go back to private life; for sixteen years longer this Amazon rode about with the troops, dressed like a soldier and fighting like her comrades. Then she married again and settled down in Anjou. Her second (or her third) husband was a man in quite low position. This shows that her reputation and the belief in her pretentions were gone. Presently she got into some trouble with a noble lady, my notes say nothing of the nature of the mess, but she was thrown into prison. King Rene took her out on conditions. She was to stay in Anjou provided she received fresh permission every five years; she was to put on feminine dress once more; she was to give up fighting; and she was to behave herself. And here my notes end, and so, I believe, does the history of the False Pucelle.

In a certain American literary paper there is a weekly letter from an English correspondent. In one of these letters I read the astonishing news that "magazines have ousted books" in this country, and that no one reads anything now except in the pages of a magazine. This amazing assertion made me stop to think. I suppose the writer arrived at this conclusion from the simple consideration that many millions of magazines are sold; even single magazines going off by the million; but that single books are not sold by the million. It is a curious, one sided conclusion. Let us examine into the facts. The four "serious" magazines in this country do actually hold their own no doubt, but they are not sold by the million; nor is their circulation, so far as one can understand, rapidly increasing. They are published solely for the people of education and culture, of whom there are not too many. Then comes the shilling magazines. I should say, from certain indications that have reached me, that their circulation is declining, and that it has been declining for a long time. So far, therefore, the magazines have certainly not "ousted" books. We come next to the new and cheap magazines, with a circulation so enormous. Now, these are very well in their way, but it is not a scholarly way. In fact, the projectors, with their dozens of penny sheets, and their monthly magazines, have found a new mass of readers educated by, and springing from, the Board School. They are clerks; they are skilled mechanics; they read with avidity. They buy masses of the penny things, and they will buy equal masses of the three-penny magazines. But these people seldom read books, and they never buy books. As they are beginning to use the free library, they are beginning to read books. The cheap magazine represents a certain stage in intellectual development. Some of the people will pass through and beyond; the rest will stay where they are. It is, therefore, matter of congratulation that their literature is at least harmless.

The fact that Mr. John Morley is to write the life of Gladstone is good hearing. I have always thought that it was a great misfortune to literature when John Morley deserted that work—peculiarly his own work—for politics. One is bound to admit that his political career may be called successful, but, after all, what kind of success is it? A very able man, with vast knowledge and clear views, and an extraordinary power of setting forth those views, impressed himself upon the House from the outset, and rose to the rank of Cabinet Minister. He will be chiefly remembered for his advocacy of Home Rule in Ireland. Perhaps there are other great bills of which he has been the prime mover, but I am so bad a politician that I do not remember any other. Now, if those years of politics had all been devoted to literary work, there is not the least doubt that we should have been the richer and the wiser by the possession of certain books written for the instruction and guidance of this generation and many generations to come after ours. Mr John Morley cannot write otherwise than with authority. He is a born teacher, who teaches, in a way, unconsciously. For my own part, I regretted his descent into politics when he took that downward step, and I have never seen any reason to change my opinion. The life of Gladstone will be a big piece of work. Perhaps it will enable him to resign the political life altogether and to resume the former calling.

It was in the eighteenth century. The judge was walking with a friend when they came upon the stocks set up on the village green. The judge looked at the instrument and rubbed his chin thoughtfully. Then he said, "I should like to find out how it feels. Put me in and leave me for five minutes." His friend acceded; the judge sat down and placed his feet in positson; his friend lowered the upper part of the machine and secured it. Then he left the prisoner "for five minutes." Now, he was an absent-minded man, and forgot all about the judge, and went home. Nor was it till an hour afterwards that he remembered and sent a servant in hot haste to release his Lordship. Meantime the man in the stocks sat still, his feet in durance vile, for five minutes, thinking that the punishment of stocks was a mere pretence at punishment. Presently he began to wonder why his friend did not return, and he began to find that the grass was damp, and he felt pains of cramp and uneasiness in his legs. Then he made the discovery that his feet were to too far apart for comfort; then the cramp and the fidgets, and the pains returned, and seized him, and twisted him and and wrenched him. And he discovered that the stocks may be intolerable. Presently three little children crossed the green. He called to them; they ran away frightened. Then a rustic came along. "Let ee out?" he replied. "Noa—Old gentleman, thee were not put in for nowt." So he went on. Then there came two boys who danced in front of the stock, and mocked him in his shame and misery. At last came the servant, with an ample apology, and let him out. Some time after this he was on the bench with another judge who was passing sentence on a prisoner. It included stocks. "Brother" asked the man of experience "have you ever been in the stocks?" "No." Well, I have, and I assure you it is not a light punishment at all. Don't keep your man in too long else he will get cramps and twisted muscles and pains Purgatorial."

A young man has been fined for refusing to assist the police. In consequence of this refusal a prisoner succeeded in escaping. Now whose fault is it that this young man did refuse? It is the fault of the people who educated him. There is no attempt made so far I know, to instruct boys in the duties they owe to the state, specially to serve on juries for trials and inquests, to serve in the militia, to stand by the police, and fight for them on occasion—in a word, to defend the good order and tranquillity which secure them the power of carrying on their business in peace and security. What it was to live in a city without a police my own studies of London have enabled me to discover. I hope that this young man will tell all his friends that he has been fined, and why; and I hope that the case and the trial and the fine, and the reason for it will be bruited abroad over the whole country.

The Dean of Canterbury announced recently that we have fallen upon a time of mediocrity. It is not exactly an original opinion. The Dean, however, went further than most. He thinks that mediocrity prevails, not in one thing only, but in everything. A year or two ago everybody was talking of *fin de siecle* and exhaustion, as if the end of the century has anything to do with exhaustion of men and their activities. One might very well argue the exact opposite; for, in fact, the end of every century has generally been a time of great activity in all directions. The end of the eighteenth century, for instance, gave us very lively times, with revolution and wars all over the world. The end of the seventeeth century, the end of the sixteenth, and the end of the fifteenth century were all times of activity, remarkable for discovery, movement, and change. But is the present a time of mediocrity? Science was never more active; the discoveries of nature's secrets were never more numerous or more important; a new kind of navy has been created; war is carried on with new weapons; engineers are building the most wonderful bridges; electricity has been made to do men's work. As for literature, if we only contrast the average work of the day with that of fifty years ago, the difference is amazing. In every branch the standard has been raised; everything is better written—the newspaper leader, the essay, the novel, the play. The old, slovenly, slipshod style has vanished. But, it is objected, we have no giants. That is an objection which will more properly come from the critic of 1950. At all events we have a good many tall and proper men, and women of a tolerable stature. Our best writers may not be giants, but they are not mediocre in the proper sense of the word. Our poets, it is true, confine themselves to the second rank, but there are hopes; poetic things are in the air The one point in which I admit mediocrity is the preaching of the Church of England. That, if you please, is, indeed, below mediocrity.

THE INSPECTION OF LUGGAGE AT CARNAC BUNDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To successfully prevent the smuggling of tobacco and other articles a very searching examination of passengers' luggage is at present held at the Carnac Bunder. On Tuesday, the 15th inst., Messrs. Shepherd and Company's s. s. Godavari brought about five hundred passengers from Dharamtar and intermediate stations to Bombay at about 6-30 p. m. When the passengers landed, the preventive officer on duty took up a position at the entrance to the passengers' shed, and counted the passengers as they passed by. So far there was nothing to complain of; but when the passengers came to the door leading out of the shed, they were stopped by two peons. Hundreds of passengers, including men, women and children, were thus huddled together in a dark place. The preventive officer being asked why so many passengers were detained, said that there was to be an examination of their luggage, and that if any one had none, he might go. As I carried only my umbrella in my hand, I made my way to the gate which was barricaded by the two sepoys, and told them that as I had no luggage their saheb had permitted me to go. They, however, told me that they had instructions not to let any one pass under any circumstances. When shortly afterwards Europeans and others dressed like Europeans were allowed to go with their luggage, the peons' reply was that that was because the passengers were *sahebs*. I then again went to the officer and told him what had happened. He then left his business of counting the passengers to another gentleman and went to the sepoys. It is difficult to understand why better arrangements cannot be made for the inspection of the luggage. Is it not possible to have the examination at the first door, or if the passengers have at all to be counted, cannot two officers be spared for the purpose? Again is it not rather strange that the preventive officers should make a distinction between European costume and plain Hindu clothes? Should not first and second class passengers at least have better treatment? This letter, it is hoped, will be the means of drawing the attention of the authorities to the matter and inducing them to do what is needed?—Yours, &c.,

R. L. G.

GRATITUDE IN THE QUARANTINE CAMP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I had to go to Cutch Mandvi with my two sisters for a change and had to pass the quarantine period in the camp there for eight days, when unfortunately one of my sisters got worse and eventually died in the camp, not of plague, but of consumption. Having returned to Bombay take this first opportunity to thank the two Sisters and the Medical Officer (whose names unfortunately I do not know) and Mr. Pestonji, who are on duty in the camp, and who rendered me invaluable assistance by kindly inquiring after my sister's health very often during a day, and kindly giving her medicine during her sickness. I publicly thank them because very often such plague officials are mis-judged and hence this trouble to you.—Your, &c.,

NOWROJALLI LADAK

Khoja Mohalla, Bombay, November 17

Major Ostrehen, 9th Gurkha Rifles, succeeds to the command of the 39th Garhwal Rifles, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Duff, who has vacated on appointment as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

News is still awaited at Bhamo regarding the movements of Brigadier-General Liu, the Chinese Commissioner, for demarcating the Upper Burma frontier. It has been settled that the British Commissioner and his assistants will proceed with the work next month independently, if General Liu does not put in an appearance or repeats his obstructive tactics of last cold weather.

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., accompanied by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Private Secretary, Major Richard Owen, Military Secretary, and Major H. A. Martin, Medical Officer, arrived in Bombay from Mahableshwar yesterday morning at 7-30 a.m. and alighted at the Victoria Terminus station. The arrival was announced to be private. A few officials were present at the station to receive His Excellency, amongst whom were the Honourable Mr. A. Wingate, Plague Commissioner, General Creagh, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Commissioner of Customs, Mr. T. M. Morison, Collector of Bombay, Mr. Mawson, Under-Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, Captain Broome, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, the Deputy Municipal Commissioner. The Governor shook hands with those present and was decorated with garlands of flowers. His Excellency then drove to Government House, Malabar Point. A salute of seventeen guns was fired announcing His Excellency's arrival.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

AFFINITY MATCH.

Yesterday's competition was a nine hole handicap for mixed pairs, and brought out the following results:—

Mrs. St. Paul and C. E. Nixon	51—5	=46
Mrs. Shaw and R. Aitken	52—5	=47
Miss M. Moore and W. P. Pechey	50—Scr	=50
Miss Hand and R. Reid	59—9	=50
Mrs. Hatch and Marshall Reid	52—Scr	=52
Miss M. Mills and D. Miller	60—7	=53
Miss Gostling and A. F. Williamson	63—10	=53
Mrs. Ehlers and P. F. Fischer	54—Scr	=54
Miss and Dr. MacDonald	56—2	=54
Miss Mills and R. S. Thompson	64—10	=54
Mr. and Mrs. Heyn	73—6	=37

The handicapping committee may congratulate themselves on the result of their labours, since there was only a difference of 8 points between the first and the tenth couple. Mr. and Mrs. Heyn were not able to repeat their last year's victory, as they came to grief at two holes. The best scratch score was two better than the same couple returned in last season's competition. The winners well deserved a victory, though perhaps they had rather too high a handicap.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following result:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	5
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0	
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	16
	Dougri	0	0	
C	Market	3	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	22
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	1	
	Kumbharwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	
	Girgaum	1	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	3
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	1	1	25
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	1	1	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewree	0	0	6
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	
	Worlee	0	0	4
	Water Division	0	0	
	N.-E. & Unknown	2	1	1
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road		1	
	3rd Bholwada		1	14
	Kapole & Lad Joint.		1	
	Total	10	7	96
Total plague deaths to date		31,983	28,117	
Same date last year		9	5	81

THE PRIVILEGES OF INOCULATION.

The Madras Government has issued an Order defining the privileges conferred by a certificate of inoculation. The Order has been issued none too soon, for, as we remarked in connection with Mr. Curtis's case, the Regulations hitherto in force were both indecisive and to some extent inconsistent. It will be seen from the Order now published that the Madras Government has gone even further than the Bombay Government, for it exempts inoculated persons from taking out passports and from surveillance altogether, whereas the Bombay Government has merely enjoined that "special consideration" should be shown to inoculated persons in respect to surveillance, this "special consideration" taking the form of periodical appearance or report under the passport system. We have been informed by medical men well fitted to express an opinion that the Bombay plan is the safer one, especially in places where no indigenous cases have occurred and where every precaution is necessary to keep out indigenous infection. Be this as it may, however, the Madras Order is so far satisfactory that it leaves no further room for doubt with regard to the privileges of inoculation. It is now laid down that an inoculation certificate exempts the holder from segregation, from detention when travelling, and from ten days' observation under the passport rules. It does not, however, exempt him from liability to evacuate an infected house, except in the case where all the occupants of the house have been inoculated, or to have his clothes disinfected when travelling. The certificate is, it should be noted, valid for a period of six months only. That the revised Regulation will stimulate inoculation we can have no doubt; but it is to be hoped that at the same time every possible precaution will be taken to prevent fraud and trafficking in certificates. This can only be done by seeing that none but reliable officers are permitted to grant them, and that officers whose duty it may be to verify certificates thoroughly understand the "thumb impression" that forms part of the certificate.—*Mail.*

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

SPECIAL APPEAL FOR THE CHILDRENS' WARD.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following amounts up to date:—

	Rs. a.
Amount previously acknowledged	3,474 14
Mr Francis Lloyd	25
Mrs Noel Paton	20
Mrs Vincent	10
Miss Atkinson	20
Miss Adams	10
Mrs Chalmers	50
Two little boys	5
	135 0
	3,609 14
Balance required to make up the total for which the committee are specially appealing	6,390 2
	Rs. 10,000 0

The Children's Ward was opened on the 15th October last and has already been of great benefit to many children, who were in need of change, and the Committee take this opportunity of reminding the medical profession that there is generally accommodation available in the Home for Convalescents, both for adults and children. Application for admission should be made to the physician in charge of St. George's Hospital Bombay; Donations and subscriptions for the Children's Ward will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the undersigned.

R. G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary, European General Hospital Endowment Fund.

Bombay Nov. 17,

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. M. Sayani moved that the following be recorded: "The Corporation under their Resolution No. 10431 of the 31st January 1898, decided that inasmuch as with the present increased staff of the Health Department and the large organization of the Plague Committee, the sanitary requirements of the City were being thoroughly and effectually supervised, the re-organization scheme of the Health Department should be brought into force on the cessation of the Plague Committee's organization. 2.—Under Government Resolution No. 3018—3397-P of the 27th May 1898, General Department, the Plague administration was transferred to the Municipal Commissioner, subject to the direct control of the Plague Commissioner, as representing Government and their expert advisers. 3.—I have the honour now to report that Divisional Health Officers have been appointed. An order has been issued to the Executive Health Officer that he should take steps to have the Divisional Officers in working order at the latest by the 1st November next, and that the Head-quarters arrangement should also be completed by that date."

At the suggestion of Dr. Katrak a rider was added to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to submit quarterly reports showing the work done by the Divisional Officers.

The proposition was carried.

GOVERNMENT POLICY IN REGARD TO PLAGUE.

Mr. Vacha proposed that further consideration of the following letter to the President from the Chief Secretary to Government in the General Department (Plague), No. 5333, dated the 15th September 1898, be postponed: "I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2437, dated the 17th June 1898, forwarding a resolution of the Corporation passed at a meeting of that body held on the 16th idem. 2.—In reply, I am to state that it has received the careful consideration of Government and that Government trust that in the terms of their Notification No. 4515—4779-P. dated the 12th August 1898, which, after due deliberation and consultation with their legal advisers, they have adopted to give effect to the change of policy, of which Government Resolution No. 3018—3397-P dated the 27th May 1898, conveyed a general intimation, the Corporation will not find anything repugnant either to the provisions of the Municipal Act or to the constitutional position of the Corporation, in view of the fact that special measures and special powers are necessary in the City of Bombay as in other parts of the Presidency, to combat the epidemic which unfortunately still continues to prevail." Mr. Wacha remarked that the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta had some severe strictures to make as to the illegality of the resolution, and it would, therefore, be advisable to defer consideration of the subject.

The proposition was carried.

CYCLE TAX.

The Corporation considered letter from the Commissioner, No. 17263, dated the 3rd October 1898, as follows:—"With reference to the Corporation Resolution No. 4285 of the 8th August last, I have the honour to state that during the first quarter from the 1st April to 30th June 1898 the cycles taxed in different wards are as follows—

Ward	Bicycles	Tricycles	Total	
A	85	2	87	
B	9	0	9	
C	37	0	37	Total amount of tax levied, Rs 906-3-0.
D	178	9	187	
E	96	3	99	
F	18	0	18	
G	21	1	22	
Total	444	15	459	

"2. With regard to the question as to the means adopted to find out the correct forms returned, I have to state that I have directed the Assessor and Collector to request persons owning cycles to submit schedules duly filled in under Section 187 (b) of the Municipal Act. "3. I may state that failure to return the schedule duly filled in will render the defaulter liable to a penalty provided in Section 473 of the Act."

Mr. C. N. Wadia moved that in the opinion of the Corporation the number of cycles, namely 459, as stated in the Commissioner's letter, formed a very small part of the number of cycles actually used in the city, and since a large number of persons using the machines must have evaded the payment of the tax, the Commissioner be requested to submit a further report on the third quarter ending 31st December 1898. He said the number of cycles stated in the returns was erroneous, as according to the statement or one of the cycle firms in Bombay the actual number am

the Beni-Israel community under a deep debt of gratitude, for which act of kindness our community shall ever pray.—We have, &c.,

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, DAVID SOLOMON,
ABRAHAM HUSKIEL, ISAAC ELIJAH,
Trustees of the Beni-Israel New Burial Ground."

WATER-SUPPLY.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated the 28th September 1898, as follows:—That the letter, dated the 30th May 1898, addressed to the President by Mr. Ramdatt W. Desai regarding the scanty water-supply at Dhaswadi and Commissioner's memorandum No 15707, dated the the 19th September 1898, with accompaniment, be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that the Standing Committee that the applicant be informed to the effect of the Water Engineer's report."

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that Mr. Ramdatt be informed in terms of the Water Engineers report Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin seconded the proposition.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji moved an amendment to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report the arrangement he would propose to obviate the necessity of shutting off the water supply in the district referred to by the Water Engineer. He said that one of the European officers of the Water Department went to the house of the applicant and threatened him that if he continued to make complaints against the department, he would be compelled to receive water by meter.

Dr. Viegas, who seconded the amendment, pointed out that the Water Engineer had taken three months to report on this little matter. He moved a rider to the effect that the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to this fact.

The rider was accepted by Mr. Dhakji.

In the course of discussion that took place several members complained about the water-supply being still deficient.

Mr. Ibrahim in his reply stated that the complaint made by the members was under consideration of two committees of the Corporation.

On being put to the vote the amendment was carried.

THE CORPORATION AND THE PORT TRUSTEES.

The Corporation considered letter to the President from the Under-secretary to Government in the Financial Department dated the 24th August 1898, forwarding for their information copy of a letter dated the 2nd August 1898, from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, expressing the views of the Trustees on the proposal made in the President's letter dated 4th March 1898, regarding the liability of the Port Trust to share the expenditure incurred on plague operations in Bombay.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha proposed that the Corporation fully concurred in the views and arguments expressed by the Commissioner in his report, and requested the President to address in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner a representation to Government on the lines of that report in reply to their communication of the 25th August last. He said that the reply of the Municipal Commissioner to the Port Trustees was an able, exhaustive, an argumentative document. He hoped that the Port Trustees would reconsider the matter, and show their willingness to pay their contribution. Though they might not be legally liable for it, they were certainly morally bound to do so. He trusted that the Trustees would be so generous as to see the propriety of paying their contribution.

Dr. Viegas remarked that the Municipal Commissioner deserved their best thanks for the very able and masterly manner in which he had dealt with the arguments advanced by the Port Trustees. The Commissioner had given a very able, lucid, and logical reply to the Port Trustees.

Mr. A. F. Unvalla regretted that the Port Trustees, who had no liabilities contributed a single anna towards the plague expenditure, should have charged the Municipality seven thousand rupees for the use and occupation of those pieces of land which belonge to them for the erection of plague hospitals. The Trustees might have been a little more generous and charged them only nominal rents.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

DEPOSITS FOR SHORT PERIODS.

Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersy moved, in accordance with a notice of motion, "That the Standing Committee and the Municipal Commissioner be requested to consider whether, for the purpose of raising temporary loans on favourable terms, it should not be desirable to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to receive loans from the public as deposits for short periods."

The proposition was carried.

SUSPICIOUS CASES OF FEVER.

The following motion on the name of Dr. Viegas was carried:—"That having regard to the prevalence of lung diseases and suspicious cases of fever in the City, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether there is any medical officer in Municipal service or employed on plague work in Bombay, who could be asked to investigate into the true nature of these cases at the Arthur Road Hospital."

DISTRUCTION OF RATS.

The following motion, which stood in the name of Mr. Kharsedji N. Wadia, was carried:—"That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation what establishment is employed to destroy rats, what is the monthly cost of the establishment, and what the average number of rats killed in a month."

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

PORT IN ENGLAND.

THE LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP.

THE Liverpool Autumn Cup of 1,200 sovs; the second to receive 70 sovs, and the third 30 from the stakes; by subscription of 25 sovs, each, 15 ft, and 5 sovs, only if declared by November 1; a handicap for three-year-olds and upwards; winners after October 27, at noon, of any two races or of one value 200 sovs, or of a handicap of any value to carry 5lb, of a handicap value 200 7lb, of two handicaps of any value or of one handicap value 400 10lb extra, Cup Course (one mile and three furlongs). (63subs).

Lord Derby's ch f Alt Mark, by Marcion—Albiora, 3yrs 6st 7lbs, T Sloan 1
Mr Dobell's b c Sligo, by Dreamcombe—Springthorne, 4yrs 7st 5lbs, Harrison 2
Sir J Miller's b c Chaleureux, by Goodfellow—L'Etc, 4yrs 8st 4lbs, Madden 3
Duke of Westminster's br f Lowood, by St Serf—Rydal, 3yrs 7st 2lbs 0
Mr P H Osborne's b m Acmena, by Martini Henry—Acme, 6yrs 7st 2lbs 0
Mr Jersey's ch c Brayhead, by Arklow—Contour, 4yrs 7st 12lbs 0
Lord Pearhyn's b c King's Messenger, by King Monmouth—Swiftsure, 3yrs 7st 0
Lord Stanley's ch c Golden Rule, by Royal Hampton—Meteora, 3yrs 7st 1lb 0
Mr L de Rothschild's b f Goletta, by Galopin—Biserta, 4yrs 8st 9lbs 0
Mr P Torterolo's ch h Cartouche III by Kimbolton—Warrego, aged 8st 4lbs 0

(Winner trained by Hon. G. Lambton.)

Betting: 3 to 1 against Alt Mark, 100 to 8 Sligo 11 to 2 Chaleureux.

Won by a length; half a length between second and third.—*Asian.*

THE new Gurkha Mountain battery, which is now being raised, is an experiment, but we have no doubt that the active, wiry Nepalese hillmen will make as good gunners as they have proved themselves to be footsoldiers. Special care is to be taken in enlisting them, two points being borne in mind. One is that the recruting for the infantry battalions shall not be interfered with; and the other that the class of men shall be of the strenght and stature required for handling the mountain gun, for quickness in lifting it on and off the big mules used in batteries is indispensable. Major Bruce, who has been selected to enlist the men required, knows Gurkhas throughly, and though he is not a mountain-gunner he may be relied upon to obtain a suitable class of men at Darjeeling.

At the forthcoming cavalry manœuvres, says the "Pioneer" an interesting experiment will be made with horse ambulances. These have never before, so far as we are aware, been tried in this country, though they are common enough things at home. All cavalry and artillery officers of experience will be able to call to mind scores of instances in which valuable horses seriously lamed or otherwise injured when on the march or at a distance from cantonments, and for whose removal to a properly equipped veterinary hospital there existed athand no means whatever, have had to be destroyed, even when it was certain that time and treatment would have given hopes of a complete recovery. To the State, during the course of many years the loss which has been caused in this manner must have been immense. The wonder is that the question of trying a horse ambulance has not been considered before now, since it is obvious that the cost of such a vehicle would probably be less than that of the ordinary remount. In the Aligarh-Delhi manœuvres this winter three such ambulances are to be used, and from the experience gained then it is expected that much valuable information will be gleaned. When the reports on the success which has attended their use reach Army Headquarters it is to be hoped that the question of their regular introdnction into the service will be seriously taken up. To Native Cavalry regiments they should prove invaluable, and save many a loss which the chanda funds can ill afford. After this year it is probable that no mounted corps will be allowed to go on the march without one at least of these ambulances in its train.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 15th November 1898 were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 14th, 6 feet 8 inches against 6 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops is progressing and preparations for rabi crops continue. Rains are causing damage in Tatta. Fodder supply is scarce in Kohistan Kacho tract of the Johi taluka and Deh Kohistan of the Tatta taluka. Prices of food-grains are steady. The cattle are in good condition.

Shikarpur.—Harvesting of kharif crops is still in progress. Rabi operations are general. The cattle are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of kharif crops is almost completed. The harvesting of rice is in progress. Threshing continues. The rabi crops are in fair condition except in three talukas. The cattle are in fair condition. The fodder supply is sufficient except in two talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowings are progressing. Desert Canal has ceased, flowing. The fodder supply is sufficient. The prices of food-grains are unchanged except that of bajri, which has risen by 8 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—The harvesting of kharif crops is almost completed. The rice crop is being harvested in Mirpur taluka. Rabi sowings continue in all talukas. The rabi crops in Umarkot are in fair condition. The cattle are in fair condition except in three talukas. The fodder supply is insufficient.

Ahmedabad.—(For the week ending 12th November 1898).—Sowing of wheat is nearly completed. The standing crops are in good condition. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of jowari is 21 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 19 seers, of wheat 12 seers, and of rice second sort, 13 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping of kharif crops is approaching completion. The standing crops and agricultural stock are in good condition. The fodder supply is plentiful. The price of maize has fallen in Halol from 40 to 45 seers per rupee.

Kaira—(For the week ending 14th November 1898). —There was no rain during the week throughout the district. Reaping of rice, kodra, barto and bajri is in progress. The standing crops are in good condition. The sowing of gram, wheat and sugarcane is in progress. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 19 seers, of wheat 11 seers and of rice 10 seers per rupee.

Broach.—The sowing of rabi crops is completed. The standing crops are in good condition. The general prospects are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—The rainfall during the week was 13 cents at Surat and in the talukas maximum 48 cents at Mandvi, minimum 13 cents at Pardi: total for the season 30 inches 81 cents at Surat, and in the talukas maximum 87 inches 96 cents at Pardi, minimum 32 inches 65 cents at Jalalpor. Reaping of rice is completed. The sowing of rabi crops is in progress. The standing crops are in good condition. The general prospects are good. The fodder supply is sufficient and the condition of agricultural stock is good. The prices of food-grains are stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 0·12 inch on 10th and 0·01 inch on 13th. Abnormal temperature 6° warm on 9th, 1° warm on 10th, 2° warm on 11th, 13th and 14th, and 3° warm on 12th and 15th. Vapour in air excessive throughout the week. Abnormal wind from south-east on 9th and from south on 10th: wind normal from 11th to 15th. Lightning on 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th, thunder and lightning on 12th.

Thana.—The rainfall during the week was 1 inch 90 cents at Thana and in the talukas maximum 1 inch 35 cents at Shahapur, minimum 10 cents at Kalyan: total for the season 107 inches 90 cents at Thana and in the talukas maximum 102 inches 14 cents at Shahapur, minimum 47 inches 8 cents at Umbargaon. The reaping of early crops is finished and that of late crops is in progress. Threshing of early crops continues. Sowing of early crops has commenced in Umbargaon petha. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of rice, second sort, in seers per rupee are 12 at Dahanu, 11 at Murbad, 10½ at Thana, Mahim and Bhiwndi, 10 at Umbargaon, Kalyan and Bassein, 9 3-4 at Shahapur, 9 1-2 at Mokhada and 9 1-8 at Vada.

Kolaba.—There was rain during the week through out the district. The fall measured 20 cents at Alibag, and in talukas maximum 90 cents at Mangaon and minimum 3 cents at Uran: total for the season 102 inches 2 cents at Alibag, 166 inches 20 cents at Mangaon and 90 inches 46 cents at Uran. Reaping of early crops is nearly completed. The price of rice at Alibag is 10 seers 64 tolas per rupee. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—There was slight rain in some places during the week, maximum 1 inch 50 cents at Khed, minimum 16 cents at Dapoli: total for the season 118 inches 86 cents at Ratnagiri, and in the talukas maximum at Mandangad 182 inches 22 cents and minimum at Devgad 90 inches 80 cents. Reaping of early crops is almost completed. The cattle are healthy except in parts of Rajapur and Ratnagiri talukas. The fodder supply is sufficient. Locusts visited some parts of Sangameshvar and Khed talukas, but as yet no damage has been caused. There were no marked changes in the prices of food-grains.

Khandesh.—The rainfall during the week was maximum 1 inch 68 cents at Chalisgaon and minimum 2 cents at Erandol. Rain is required in the Shirpur and Sindkheda talukas and for the Bhadgaon petha. Picking of cotton, reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. The standing crops are in good condition. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of food-grains have slightly risen.

Nasik.—The rainfall during the week measured 11 cents at Nasik: total for the season 26 inches 27 cents at Nasik, and in the talukas maximum 138 inches 68 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 15 inches 37 cents at Malegaon. More rain is wanted in the Sinnar taluka. Reaping of kharif crops is still in progress in the Nasik, Yeola and Peint talukas. Sowing of rabi crops is still going on. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There were no marked fluctuations in prices.

Ahmednagar.—There were light showers of rain throughout the district during the week: more rain is still required. The fall measured 2 cents at Ahmednagar, and in the talukas maximum 87 cents at Rahuri minimum 19 cents at Kopargaon: total for the season 14 inches 22 cents at Ahmednagar, and in the talukas maximum 21 inches 8 cents at Nevasa, minimum 11 inches 84 cents at Sangamner. Reaping of bajri is almost completed. Threshing is in progress. The rabi crops are in fair condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of the principal food-grain is 18 seers 24 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—The rainfall during the week was 39 cents at Sholapur, and in the talukas maximum 1 inch 74 cents at Sangola minimum 70 cents at Malsiras: total for the season 33 inches 89 cents at Sholapur, and in the talukas maximum 24 inches 56 cents at Pandharpur, minimum 17 inches 95 cents at Malsiras. The young rabi and the standing kharif crops are benefited by the rain during the week and they are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a fall in the price of jowari in Sholapur, Barsi, Pandharpur and Malsiras and rise in Karmala and Sangola talukas, and it is stationary in the Madha taluka. The price of Sholapur jowari is 21 seers 7 chataks per rupee.

Satara'—There was slight rain during the week in all the talukas except in Javli, maximum 2 inches 90 cents at Wai, minimum 7 cents at Shirala. More rain is wanted everywhere. The standing rabi crops are in good condition. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder supply is sufficient.

Bijapur.—There was timely and heavy rain through out the district during the week. The fall measured 2 inches 93 cents at Bijapur, and in the talukas maximum 4 inches 39 cents at Hungund, minimum 1 inch 13 cents at Bagalkot: total for the season 25 inches 6 cents at Bijapur and in the talukas maximum 30 inches 14 cents at Muddebihal, minimum 21 inches 27 cents at Bagevadi. Reaping of bajri is in progress. The rabi crops are thriving. Green grass is procurable everywhere. Dry fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The average price of food-grains is 24 seers 12 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—There was rain during the week throughout the district, varying from 1 cent at Sampgaon to 1 inch 60 cents at Murgod. The fall measured 97 cents as Belgaum: total for the season 44 inches 10 cents at Belgaum, and in the talukas maximum 93 inches 88 inches at Chandgad, minimum 17 inches 56 cents at Athni. The standing crops are in good condition. The reaping of kharif crops has commenced. The standing crops are slightly damaged by grasshoppers in Belgaum and Parasgad talukas. The prices of food-grains are almost stationary. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder and water supplies are sufficient.

Dharwar.—There was rain during the week throughout the district; the fall measured at Dharwar 1 inch 90 cents and in the talukas maximum 3 inches 32 cents at Gadag, minimum 1 inch 21 cents at Rannebennur: total for the season 34 inches 12 cents at Dharwar, and in the talukas maximum 37 inches 32 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 16 inches 54 cents at Ron. The standing crops are in good condition. The sowing of rabi crops is still in progress. More rain is necessary in the Ron taluka. The agriculture stock are healty. The fodder supply is sufficient. The price of jowari is 21 seers 3 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—There was rain throughout the disirict during the week; the fall messured 2 inches 34 cents at Karwar, and in talukas maximum 4 inches 80 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 1 inch 38 cents at Haliyal total for the season 133 inches 43 cents at Karwar, and in the talukas maximum 154 inches 54 cents at Ankola, minimum 45, inches 95 cents at Mundgod. Rice harvest continues. The agricultural stock are in good condition except in a few places.

Rajkot.—Threshing of bajri and jowari and irrigation of wheat is in progress. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 14 seers 30 tolas, 15 seers, 16 seers 60 tolas and 14 seers 20 tolas, respectively, per rupee. There has been no marked rise or fall in prices since last week.

Wadhwan.—Weeding of kharif crops is in progress Sowing of wheat and gram is in progress in some parts. Bajri sells at 15 seers and jawari at 17 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops are in fair condition. The reaping of rice is in progress in parts of Kadi, Navsari and Baroda divisions. Rabi sowing continues in the Navsari division. The relief works are in progress in Okhamandal. The price of bajri is 37 lbs., of wheat 20 lbs., of rice, superior 14 lbs. and of rice, inferior, 22 lbs. per British rupee.

GOOD STORIES FROM THE MAGAZINES.

"CORNHILL" continues to make "good stories" a feature. In the October number Michael MacDonagh strings together many anecdotes about "great men"; their simplicity and their allowance." Three may be cited here:—

THE IRON DUKE'S DISHEARTENED COOK.

A first-rate *chef* was in the employment of Lord Seaford, who, not being able to afford to keep the man, prevailed on the Duke of Wellington to engage him. Shortly after entering the Duke's service the *chef* returned to his former master and begged him, with tears in his eyes to take him back, at reduced wages or none at all. Lord Seaford asked, "Has the Duke been finding fault?" "Oh, no—he is the kindest and most liberal of masters; but I serve him a dinner that would have made Ude or Francatelli burst with envy, and he say nothing! I go out and leave him to dine on a dinner badly dressed by my cook maid, and he say nothing. Dat hurt my feelings, my lord!"

A NORTHERN FARMER AND THE OXFORD DON.

The late Professor Jowett is the hero of another amusing story of taciturnity and simplicity. The Professor during his connection with Balliol College had occasion to visit some of the farms belonging to the college in the North. One of the leading tenants was deputed to take him round. A long tramp they had, in the course of which Dr. Jowett uttered not a word, while the farmer was too much stricken with awe to venture a remark. But when the walk was almost done, the Professor was roused to speech. Looking over a stone wall to a goodly field of vivid green, he abruptly said, "Fine potatoes." Quoth the farmer: "Ven's turmuts." Not a word more was spoken between them.

HOW BARNEY WAS "DONE" BY A PARSON.

The late Mr. Barney Barnato was, as is well known an extremely shrewd and wideawake man. But there is a story told on the Stock Exchange of how a simple country parson got the better of him. The parson wrote to him in terms something like the following: "Respected Sir,—As the Vicar of ——, my aim has always been investment and not speculation. When you came out I regarded the shares as an investment, and I purchased 400 at £4, sinking my little all in them—and a good deal more. They have now fallen to £2, and I am undone. My parish I cannot face as a bankrupt, and what am I to do? I throw myself on your mercy." Mr. Baranato, so the story goes, was deeply moved by this touching appeal, and wrote back that in the painful circumstances of the case he would buy back from the clergyman the 400 shares at £4, the price he had paid for them. Immediately on receipt of this generous reply the guileless country parson at once wired to his brokers: "Buy 400 Baranato Banks at 2, and send round to Baranato Brothers, who will give you 4 for them."

THE CHAPLAIN AND THE GUTTER CHILD.

Some "Humours of Hospital Life" are retailed in *Cornhill* by one who gives no name, but presumably is, or was, a hospital nurse. The two best stories are these:—

A poor little street Arab was brought into hospital by the police. He had been run over by an omnibus and was badly injured. The chaplain was sent for, as it was thought improbable that the boy would live many hours. With little tact the chaplain began the interview thus: "My boy, the doctors think you are very much hurt. Have you been a good little boy?"

Boy (much bored): "You git aout!"

Chaplain (shocked): "But I am afraid you are *not* a good little boy, and you know you may perhaps be going to die."

Boy (anxious to end the interview): "Well, t'aint none o' your business, any'ow. Wot's me death got to do with you? 'Ave you got a pal in the coffin line?"

It is pleasant to be able to relate that this boy finally recovered.

REWARD FOR A BISHOP'S DAUGHTER.

Apropos of gratitude from patients, military and others, the writer says:—

The civilian patient is much more effusive, as may gathered from the speech of an old man to a somewhat starched and proper probationer (the daughter of a bishop), who was cleaning some glasses near his bed. "W'en I gits out o'ere, my dear, I don't mind if I finds yer a nice comfortable sittivation as barmaid, down 'Ackney way. You know 'owe clean glass, and 'dget better money, anyhow.

ONE FOR THE WIFE.

Miss Lucy Hardy in the *English Illustrated* mingles with her fiction this instance of the retort courteous but complete:—

There is a story of a lady out walking with her husband, who, when a passer-by accidentally trod on her dress, addressed him in somewhat strong language. The delinquent, an old farmer, only looked pityingly at the husband, and remarked in a tone of genuine and kindly sympathy, "I du feel for'ee, Sir, I du; for I've just such another bitter-tongued 'un of my own at home."

A QUEER BAIT FOR JOHNNY SHARK.

Lieutenant Stuart D. Gordon writes in the October *Badminton* on "Our Sailors at Play," and describes a branch of their sport which, while it seems somewhat brutal, is probably less so than any other form of fishing:—

An empty soda-water bottle is obtained, into which is put a small charge of guncotton with detonator attached; from this is led the electric wire, which in turn is connected up to the battery, after passing through the cork, which latter is hermetically sealed with india-rubber solution. Having duly encased this truly "deadly bottle" in a piece of salt pork or offal, it is "paid out" astern at the end of a line along which is "stopped up" the wire. "Johnny Shark," presently swimming leisurely by, spots the tempting morsel, and at once turning upon his side, with a single stroke of his propeller-like tail, secures at one and the same time his dinner and his death; for at the very instant his great jaws close upon the bait the modern fisherman touches the key of the battery, completing the circuit, and blowing the head and shoulders of the shark into a thousand atoms.

AN ELECTRIFIED SHIPMATE.

Here is a specimen of the naval practicle joke:—

A somewhat amusing instance of this, within the writer's recollection, was when, at a place named Sharja, in the Gulf of Oman, we one night caught a very powerful—electrically speaking—specimen of this sort of ray. Here, it was thought, was a grand opportunity for playing a joke, upon one of the men, who was a decided greenhorn; but on his being advised to pick up that particular fish, he somehow guessed all was not as it should be, so to guard against its bitting him—as he feared it would—he plunged his knife into the creature to despatch it, when the yell of surprise and pain that came from him might have been heard a good mile off; neither was it till twenty-four hours had passed over his head that he regained the full use of his right arm, which had been temporarily paralysed by the severe electric shock emitted from the fish, the current finding a ready conductor in his knife.

HERE is a story about the Duke of Norfolk which, if it is not true, certainly ought to be. He is taking a driving tour through the English counties—a holiday treat to which he is much attached, his companions being his sister and Lord and Lady Loudoun. One day quite recently the party stopped in a small country town, which shall be nameless. The Duke went to send a telegram, and had to wait, while several other people were served. He always makes travelling an occasion of observing the working of rural offices, and he noticed with pain, that the young lady in charge was very cross and snappish, especially to a poor old woman. When his turn came, he handed in his telegram, signed "Norfolk." The operator threw it back to him. "Put your name," she snapped. "What is your name, anyway?" "I have signed it," said the Duke. But the young person, who seems to have been ignorant, as well as discourteous, said, "Nonsense! We don't want the name of a county, we want a man's name. Hurry up!" "I will trouble you for another blank, please" said the Duke, with studious politiness. He filled up the fresh form as follows: "Permanent Sec, G.P.O., London—Clerk at this office exceedingly insolent to the public. Reprimand severely. Discharge on second complaint. — The Postmaster-General." "This will go free as it is official," he remarked as he handed it to the girl. She read it through, then turned white, and looked ready to faint. When she had recovered her voice, she begged so penitently that the Duke whose official sternness hides a very kind heart, gave her some fatherly advice, talking to her for quite a long time; then, after tearing up the telegram, lifted his hat courteously, and left her to her reflections. The *lady*, which tells the story, adds, "Probably the public in that village will have no further cause to complain of the clerks ill-manners, but some of us are tempted to wish that the Duke would go round the London offices now and then."

UNDER THE WINGED HORSE.

THE CALENDAR OF THE INNER TEMPLE RECORDS.

THE second volume of Mr. Inderwick's Calender of the Inner Temple Records, embracing the period from the death of Elizabeth to the Restoration, shows, like its predecessor, how much that is interesting and full of historical suggestion may long lie hidden in the dusty archives of our ancient Inns of Court. As heretofore, the Calendar has been prepared for publication by Mr. William Page, while Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., the Treasurer of the Society once more furnishes a learned yet entertaining introduction. It is a stormy period of our national history; but there is less to indicate this than might be expected. To this day the Temple is prized by the contemplative man as a peaceful retreat out of the turmoil and trafic of the outside world; and in bygone times its students appear to have pursued their studies taking as little heed as possible of the political tempests which were raging around them. Even Gunpowder Plot seems to have left but a gentle ripple on the smooth surface of life under the sign of the Winged Horse, though some Templars were personally much concerned in that exciting episode of our history, and for many generations a bonfire was regulary lighted at the Inn gates on each succeeding anniversary of Gunpowder Day. It is curious to find the Benchers of that time still paying,

"HOSPITALLERS RENT,"

in token of the former connection of the Temple with the Knights Hospitallers, though at the suppression of the religious houses the annual payment of twenty marks, or 13l. 6s. 8d., was reduced to 10l., and from that time made payable to the Crown. The Benchers' tenure seems to have been somewhat vague until it was confirmed to them by King James's Patent, 13th August, 1608. This venerable document, which imposed on the Society the obligation of allowing an annual payment and providing a residence near the church for the Master, cost the Society dear, for they presented to the King in return a magnificent gold cup of the present value of 3,500l. The cup was long since sold by Charles I. when in pecuniary need; but the precious Patent is still guarded in an ironbound chest placed under the communion table in the Temple Church, and secured by two massive padlocks, of which the Treasurer of each of the two Inns holds a key. It was last inspected about two years ago, when the chest was solemnly opened and a facsimile of the document was made for the use of the two Societies. For all their loyalty and gratitude to the King, however, the Benchers energetically and successfully resisted his Majesty's attempt to force upon them an ineligible Reader for the Temple Church. The Temple appears to have suffered much from the incursions of the turbulent denizens of the adjacent sanctuary of Whitefriars, popularly called "Alsatia," and well known from Scott's description in "The Fortunies of Nigel," till we find that in 1631 the door through the wall on the Whitefriars side, after being bolted and barred from time to time against the swashbucklers of Alsatia, and as many times broken open and the bolts and bars taken away, was removed, and the aperture "strongly mured up with bricks." The splendid masques and other theatrical entertainments given in the Temple halls occupy much space, both during the reign of James and his successor. The attitude of the Temple during the struggle between Charles and the Parliament is interesting.

THE TEMPLE DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

From the outbreak of the civil war in 1642 to the end of the reign the entries are few and unimportant. The inns of court, who had on several occasions displayed their loyalty, declared definitey in favour of Parliament upon the attempted arrest of the five members. Whatever may have been the sentiments of the other inns, the Inner Temple may well have been discontented with the course of affairs, so far as their own members were concerned. The treatment of Sir Edward Coke, and the pillage of his papers while he lay dying at Stoke Pogis, would hardly have been forgotten. Hampden was of this society, and was threatened with arrest and with impeachment of high treason. Selden had been in prison and was again in danger. William Strode, one of the five members, was a fellow of our inn. Sir Robert Heath, a late treasurer, had been removed without cause known or assigned, from his office of Lord Chief Justice. Sir John Walter, another fellow, had in like manner been removed from his position as Lord Chief Baron. And although the Littletons, Vaughan, Twisden, Orlando Bridgman Keeling, and some others were of the King's party, they did not represent the feeling of the society, which was decidedly in the house, which was in favour of the Puritan as against the High Churchman, and of the Parliament as against the King.

On the other hand many conspicuous members of the Society of the Inner Temple were devoted supporters of the King and shares in his misfortunes. It is a curious fact of which the memory is revived by Mr. Inderwick's interesting historical sketch, that the Inner Temple became about this period famous for the cultivation of the art of music. How this came about is thus related:

PLAYFORD THE TEMPLE MUSICIAN.

At some period between 1642 and 1646 John Playford, stationer, became tenant to this inn, at 21. per annum, and resided in the Temple Church Yard. He was a Puritan, but not of an ascetic character. His wares were principally musical instruments, books, and music papers. He is described by Sir John Hawkins as a good judge of music, had some skill in composition, and was very industrious in his vocation." He was a printer as well as a seller of music, having a printing-house in Little Britain, and being credited with the introduction of various improvements in that process. He became in time the intimate friend of all the great musicians of the day, and for the thalf a century his little shop in the Inner Temple was the resort of all amateurs and professors of music in and about the matropolis. In 1650, notwithstanding the bigotry of the times, he published at the shop, "the Temple, near the Church door," "The English Dancing Master," a musical work which went to a second edition in 1652, and reached a seventeenth edition in 1728. In 1652 he published a collection of catches under the title of "Catch that Catch Can," a book that went through many editions, and of which the title was familiar to the world in the early part of this century. On the 29th October, 1653, he was "by in return a magnificent gold cup of the present value of 3,500l. The cup was long since sold by Charles I. when in pecuniary need; but the precious Patent is still guarded in an ironbound chest placed under the communion table in the Temple Church, and secured by two massive padlocks, of which the Treasurer of each of the two Inns holds a key. It was last inspected about two years ago, when the chest was solemnly opened and a facsimile of the document was made for the use of the two Societies. For all their loyalty and gratitude to the King, however, the Benchers energetically and successfully resisted his Majesty's attempt to force upon them an ineligible Reader for the Temple Church. The Temple appears to have suffered much from the incursions of the turbulent denizens of the adjacent sanctuary of Whitefriars, popularly called "Alsatia," and well known from Scott's description in "The Fortunies of Nigel," till we find that in 1631 the door through the wall on the Whitefriars side, after being bolted and barred from time to time against the swashbucklers of Alsatia, and as many times broken open and the bolts and bars taken away, was removed, and the aperture "strongly mured up with bricks." The splendid masques and other theatrical entertainments given in the Temple halls occupy much space, both during the reign of James and his successor. The attitude of the Temple during the struggle between Charles and the Parliament is interesting.

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Lawes is of course Harry Lawes, the composer and friend of Milton to whom the poet addresses one of his sonnets. It is creditable to the Inn that amidst the turmoil of the Civil War they encouraged Playford by retaining him in his shop and appointing him custodian of the church. Still more creditable is the fact that at all times the desire to uphold and protect this venerable and deeply interesting edifice seems to have furnished a common ground of sympathy. This fact is impressively brought out in the words in which Mr. Inderwick brings his introduction to a close:

A LASTING BOND OF UNION.

The members of our inn, who were unanimous in their loyalty to Queen Elizabeth, were hopelessly divided between the Parliament and the King. Throughout all their differences, however, there was one subject upon which they were ever in cordial agreement. The Temple Church was not only structurally but sentimentally the centre of their homes and their associations. From the sealing of the patent to the present day, it has been an object of profound solicitude to the fellows of both societies; and during those times when religious differences roused the hearts of men to strife and civil war, matters in any way relating to the church naturally absorbed a great portion of our history. The inner and the Middle Temple no sooner became owners of the church than they joined together at their great and equal cost to rescue and to restore it from ruin and neglect. They successfully combined to recent the monarch's meddlesome interference in 1613. They asserted and fought together for their independence against the protensions of the Master under Charles and Laud. They were allied under the Protectorate, when, at much self-sacrifice, with diminishing numbers, and in the stress of poverty, they kept the fabric sound and in good order, and provided a sufficient staff of clergymen to perform the services and ministrations recognised by the existing law. From Land's End to John o'Groats the parish church, its ministers, its services, its ritual, and its ornaments formed, during the seventeenth century, a fruitful subject of contention among statesmen, divines, parishioners and worshippers. In our more fortunate domain, it was the one object for whose care and preservation all were concerned, upon which all looked with love and veneration, and on behalf of which none ever failed in sympathy and support. The experiment of fifteen years showed that the Presbyterian system was not acceptable to the English nation, and when once more the church was remitted to the care of the Episcopal clergy, it was, as it had been altke under the Reformation, the Mass, the Prayer Book, and the directory, and as in this nineteenth century it still continues to be, a true and lasting bond of union between these antient brotherhoods of the law.

Like its predecessor, the volume is accompanied by portraits and other illustrations and—still more important to the reader in search of information—it is provided with an excellent index.

"GOLD BRICK" OPERATOR.

A NEW YORK correspondent telegraphs:—A case of international swindling, whereby a rich young Englishman narrowly escaped losing a large sum of money, has just been brought to light. A man who is called "the most skilful gold brick" operator in the United States, having by some means heard of the death of a certain retired British officer residing in one of the southern counties of England, and knowing that he left a fortune and a son, addressed a letter to the officer dated from a mining camp in Arizona, and saying that he had struck it rich, and as the Major had once started him in life he now wished to share his good fortune with the young man. The letter was duly received and opened by the son, heir, and executor of the deceased gentleman's estate. He had a vague recollection that his father had once aided a roving character, and answered the letter. the result being that he landed here ten days ago to receive his share of the gold nuggets and valuable mining claims. His correspondent proved to be a whole-souled, rough miner, and easily won the young man's confidence. He showed him a large yellow brick, sixteen inches long and three inches square, and weighing seventy pounds. He proved by a drill, which his visitor used on the brick, and told him to take samples to the assay office, substituting real gold in a small package. Sure enough it proved to be 18-carats fine, and at that rate the brick was worth about 25,000 dols. The generous miner only wanted 10,000 dols, for his share, so the Englishman cabled home for that amount. The money arrived last week, and the transfer of the brick was to be made on Saturday at the Windsor Hotel. On his way to the meeting place, by a mere chance, the Englishman met a l

THE FRENCH COLONISATION MANIA.

I AM afraid that there is at this time a sort of chronic fever—colonisation mania. A Hercules with five hundred kilograms on his back cannot raise himself; a prodigy of activity to whom one gives the labour of two years to be done in two weeks will succumb to the task. England seems to be in this state of surcharge. She has now come to the critical point where she has not the power with her soldiers and navy to assure order in all the parts of her gigantic empire. England will be worsted in the first colonial war at all serious, and she does not see this perilous situation; the madness is increasing ceaselessly. We could not but rejoice at heart for this, since she is a rival to be feared, if we were not in our turn failing into the same mistake. We already have Algeria and Tunis; we have Senegal and the Soudan as far as the Niger; beyond the Niger we have Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, and the Congo. A wise people would be content, I fancy, with this share. What more do they want?

WHAT MORE DO THEY WANT?

Why, East Africa, "the tri-coloured flag waving from St. Louis and Brazzaville on the Nile and beyond Abyssinia as far as Djibouti on the Gulf of Aden." Call it a clean half of the great continent. Certainly it is a beautiful dream. And if it were realised, what would we do? We may well ask such a question. Our process of commercial development has not been so brilliant that we can reproach those who criticise us. Nobody is unaware of the fact that we have done nothing, or so little that it is not worth the trouble of talking about. Our oldest colonies have not yet reached the point of self-support. Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Reunion, although they are of "adult age" and long since should have had no need of subsidies, still receive several millions a year. Algeria suffers from a deficit of nearly thirty millions. There is also a deficit in Senegal; there is also a deficit in the Soudan. As to the Congo, it is to-day in such a state of financial decrepitude that it may be doubted if it will ever recover from it. To sum up, the chief expense amounts to 100,000,000 francs in round figures, without counting extraordinary expenditure resulting from expeditions or conquests, for the honour of being after England the first colonial Power of the world.

But, we are told, we must not despair; an empire cannot be created in a few years. Admitted, but pray do not let us try to find advantage in the increase of a domain already too large by half. Let us look over French Africa. We shall see immense territories entirely neglected. A hundred kilometres (sixty-two miles) in the interior it is impossible to discover one acre of cultivated land. Dahomey waits its first mercantile house. Senegal has for several centuries six business houses living alone by the trade in gum and peanuts. Eliminate these two products of the soil, and at the same time St. Louis, Rufisque, and Dakar are ruined. The colonists from the first have in vain repeated that new kinds of cultivation should be introduced; the routine business alone keeps on. Our western Sahara is laughed at; its complete uselessness has just been proclaimed. That is because people do not know that this Sahara possesses on a stretch of coast one hundred and fifty miles long a bank. Arguin-Portendik, which could rival that of Newfoundland, and an oasis like that of Adrar capable of yielding at the lowest price hundreds of pounds of rubber.

WHY THESE GREAT EFFORTS AT EXPLORATION,

why these posts, these frontiers, when we know with what indifference they are abandoned! A stranger says: "I will trouble you to step outside." And we do step outside, with all politeness, apologising for having taken the very great liberty, &c. If I dared I should say that in colonial methods we are but amateurs, or, what would be more exact, incorrigible Utopians. Buying and selling ought to be, at bottom, the only formula of modern colonisation. Africa should be considered as a mere merchant house a great field for colonisation, and nothing more. A minimum of officials, the natives governing themselves with the laws and customs and prejudices of their low intellects, a strong police force to preserve order—that is all. Instead of that what is our method? We have applied to Oualo the immortal principles of 1789—a man is born free. In consequence we have abolished slavery, the cornerstone of the Mussulman's social edifice, and we have declared voters men who spend a whole existence learning to distinguish their right hand from their left. This question of slavery is exceedingly important. The blacks who practise the principles of Islam cannot help obeying a strict precept of their religion in having slaves. The Koran has looked after everything. In reality the slaves is in all respects like a servant with us; often his condition is preferable to that of the latter. Is this saying that we ought to sustain slavery? No! But to pretend that the time has by no means come to make such a change in the religious habits of a people so fiercely fanatical—who dares call this a bad reason? And Islam, which we forget in our projects of conquests? Islam is growing rich on our men in this chess game, is strengthening itself by our gullibility. To-day it defends itself merely; to-morrow if we do not take care it will threaten.

ALREADY AGITATION IS SPREADING.

The desert is an immense vat where hate is accumulating, and this hate is running over, invading the Soudan, rolling over all Africa. It is not only Sahara—it is Turkey, which with a blind stupidity William II. persists in protecting; Turkey will take the lead in the work of death. Her victory over the Greeks has become almost an hypothesis.

We maintain ourselves now in Africa by our prestige, our uncontested reputation for power. If we play with this prestige; it, rejecting all precise method of action, we confine ourselves to sending, whether or no, colonists who are regularly massacred, it will come about that Arabia and the black country will conclude that our power is only apparent, and the more missions the more massacres there will be. If the Sahara is closed to us, and I insist that is, we can see in the fact only the influence of the Flatters disaster. If we had at once demanded reparation the country of the Hoggars and of the Adzgoers would have been ours. But we could only act timidly. It was known that the country wished no more expeditions or conquests, and no one dared act against its will. And yet it was such a temptation to go one step toward the Nile to imitate our neighbours, the English! I have already rehearsed that there are in the development of colonisation two methods: force—10,000 men and cannon; persuasion—fifteen men and porters laiden with goods and commodities. The question is now to know what we want to do in Africa. Will we exploit it ourselves, chase out the natives, and put ourselves in their place? Then sound the charge! But the war will be bitter. We should on the contrary assure ourselves of the monopoly of buying and selling without sighing for the immediate possession of the earth. Let us try commerce. Give me 15,000 francs worth of cotton goods, and I will go from St. Louis to Bornou in twelve strides. That is a good and sure method. Let us try it.—Gaston Donnet, in the *Revue Bleue*.

JEWELS FOR MERMAIDS.

GOLD AND DIAMONDS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

ON the Cornish coast, about five miles from the Lizard, it is quite common to pick up Spanish dollars which have been washed ashore from the wreck of a galleon that went down in 1784 with a large amount of bullion on board.

It is surprising that with all the modern appliances for diving, systematic attempts are not more frequently made to recover treasure from the deep.

As early as 1598 a great deal of treasure was recovered, including the historical golden cup which once belonged to Frederick King of Sicily, from the wreck of one of the ships of the "Invincible Armada."

In 1680, an American named William Phipps went over from Virginia to England, and craved the assistance of Charles II. towards recovering some wrecked treasure on the coast of Hispaniola. Charles provided him with a ship and the necessary funds, but the first attempt proved unsuccessful.

In a second effort he was financed by the Duke of Albemarle, and this time he succeeded in recovering specie to the value of £200,000, and after paying all expenses, he was able to give the duke the sum of £80,000 as

HIS SHARE IN THE VENTURE.

The specie on board H.M.S. Lutine, wrecked in 1799 off the coast of Holland, amounted to £1,200,000, and the whole of this still remains at the bottom of the sea, with the exception of £99,859 recovered in the year 1859. Attempts to recover the remainder are still being made.

Diving operations resulted in the recovery of £80,000 in gold from the wreck of the ill-fated Royal Charter, which took place close to Moelfra, off the Anglesea coast, but a vast number of diamonds are still lying about the wreck.

£40,000 in specie was recovered from the wreck of the Hamilla Mitchell, in the Chinese Sea, after lying in twenty-three fathoms of water for upwards of twenty years, and £90,000 in gold was saved from the wreck of the Alphonso XII., which was sunk in 26½ fathoms of water off the Canary Islands in 1885.

Some of the French ships sunk at Trafalgar contained vast treasure. Five tons of silver plate, excluding the famous silver gates of St. John's Cathedral, Malta, and a ton and a half of gold plate mostly studded with jewels, the plunder of the Maltese churches, were on board one of these ships.

Not an ounce of this treasure has been recovered.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clawrwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

AN innovation in serving the regulation biscuits and cheese at dinners is to have the delicate biscuit heated. It must not be scorched hot and dry, nor moistened by steam heat, but just sufficiently warmed to make it tender and warm to the taste.

It is said that the Princess of Wales kept up a regular and constant correspondence with her mother, the late Queen of Denmark. However late she might be out at night, even during the London season, she would never go to rest without first writing to tell her mother all the news of the day.

The language of the Royal Family at the present day is English, though when the Prince Consort was alive it was German. French is spoken at the reception of Ambassadors and at official entertainments. It is said that the two Englishmen who speak French best, and with a faultless accent, are the Prince of Wales and Sir Charles Dilke.

The society circles of New York are shocked at the idea that another of their number—Mrs. Wilmerding—has gone into "trade." She arranges luncheons and dinners, polishes floors, puts in order cellars, flues, and furnaces; repairs plumbing, cleans curtains, rugs, carpets, and blankets. She supplies groceries, coal, and wood. She finds suitable apartments and houses for those who do not know how to look for them. She attends personally to all details. She is overwhelmed with business. It pays.

Overworked shopgirls in large cities have often been asked, when protesting against their grievances, why they should prefer such an arduous calling to that of the more independent domestic servant. Hitherto, however, they have shown no disposition to appreciate the suggestion. Perhaps they will begin to think it worthy of consideration when they learn that their go a head sisters in America are beginning in earnest to seek the better class of domestic service in exchange for their wearing and ill-paid positions. This is said to be partly due to the kinder and more considerate attitude of many mistresses, who have found by experience that the most intelligent domestic worker, even if a little higher-priced than the other is of far more value.

There are but few women who, when confronted by a smooth footpath upon which they are forbidden to ride, and a muddy road, will not take the footpath if certain that no policeman is in sight. But few will dare the law and emerge as successful as did a cycling maiden the other day. In a great hurry she came at a smart pace down a forbidden footpath, and rang her bell sharply to warn two men just ahead, who were going in the same direction. Mechanically the men stepped aside, and as the girl passed there was astonishment on both sides, for the men were both policemen. Before they recovered their wits the little maid was sailing away in the distance, and they gazed at each other in wonder and astonishment. As the people who witnessed the incident laughed heartily at their consternation, the policemen grinned, looked embarrassed, and walked on.

The famous "Hobson Kiss" has turned the heads of some American girls. The other night a handsome young woman caused a commotion in a street in New York by throwing her arms around the neck of a strange officer in the service of the United States army. Leaving her companions, the girl ran up to him, and apologising for her presumption, coolly asked the officer if she might kiss him "a la Hobson." Startled by the request, the Captain flushed deeply, and suggested that he had not the honour of her acquaintance, but he removed his hat and bowed courteously. "Oh, that's all right," exclaimed the young woman, laughing merrily. "What's the difference? Just one, and I'll be satisfied." The young petitioner raised her eyes supplicatingly to the bashful man in uniform. Her woman friends bagged her to go along with them. "Not until this gentleman kisses me," she said positively. "Well, if it realy makes you any happier I'll gratify your wish—but, remember, only one," declared the officer, laying emphasis on the "one." Promptly the young woman threw her arms around the officer's neck. Spectators heard the kiss. She disregarded the officer's injunction not to take more than one, and hugged him, to the amusement of a growing crowd. Here a policeman stepped forward, and ordered the woman to desist. She protested against the interference, but obeyed the policeman.

Though many of the new capes are very dowdy and ugly, especially those that hang down in a point front and back, the dresses are smart enough, their only fault being an extreme tightness of skirt that is tolerable only on good figures. A black cloth gown is made in this way, buttoning down the back for some inches. The shoulder-pieces are in red cloth, fastened at the throat with very small red velvet buttons. The front closes over on the left side, and is cut out in points edged with braid over a band of red cloth laid on under the centre of the vandykes. The hat is red felt with black velvet trimming and black feathers. In Paris dresses are being made entirely of fur, but it is usually only the thin and very pliable caracul that is treated in this way. Fur waist-coats are also being worn, in chinchilla, seal, caracul, or undyed astrakhan. They are fur in front only, and are consequently rather unsatisfactory garments for cold weather, giving great warmth upon the chest, it is true, but affording none whatever at the back, where the lungs are but too accessible to chill. With the arms also unprovided for in these furfronted waistcoats, the back is all the more susceptible to cold because the chest is kept extremely warm. Some of the fur skirts are draped over with the new "unic" which seems to be the up-to-date name for the polonaise that so many of us learned to dread when it was last among us. Its weight was a disadvantage to all but the very strongest of women, and its fulness became at last so ample that it amounted to wearing a second skirt both wider and heavier than the first, and much more unmanageable. We may be allowed to hope that the Paris milliners will spare us the full development of the so-called tunic.

Most important in the eyes of dressmakers and dress wearers is the treatment of the waist, even more so than that of the arms, though an artist or sculptor would give greater study to the latter. This season, the round belt has been discarded in favour of that which descends in a slight point in front, as shown in the two illustrations in this column. When the waist happens to be unusually long, the round belt should be preferred. Otherwise the length from waist to feet will appear unduly short, as compared with that from neck to waist. The fulness at the top of the sleeves grows less and less, and seems about to disappear very shortly in favour of a perfectly ingenuous line of shoulder and upper arm. For the present, however, there is still sufficient fulness to interrupt the true outline, and this is often accentuated by the cut of the deep collar or by tucks sewn all round the top of the sleeves. Below this point the arms are faithfully defined, a fashion that is usually favourable to appearance. The exception is when the arms are excessively fat. Thin ones do not look badly in tight sleeves, unless the thinness amounts to emaciation. Most of the new autumn gowns are made with extensions of the sleeves that fall over the wrists, but these are not so pronounced as they were a year ago, when they amounted to an inconvenience. The best are those which can readily be turned back, resembling a wide tazza in shape. The lining sometimes resembles the revers, but more usually the inner side resembles the outer, being in the same material as the sleeves themselves.

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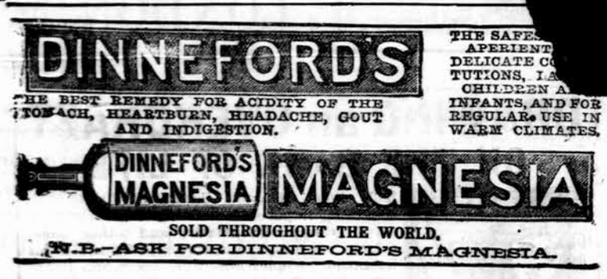
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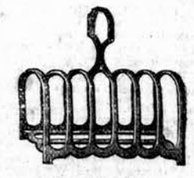
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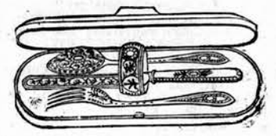
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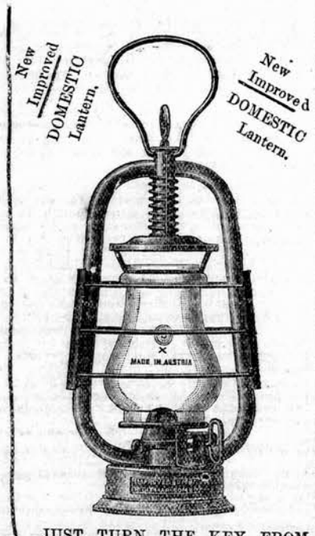

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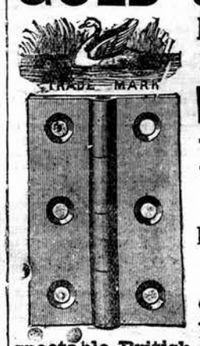

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